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INTERNATIONAL

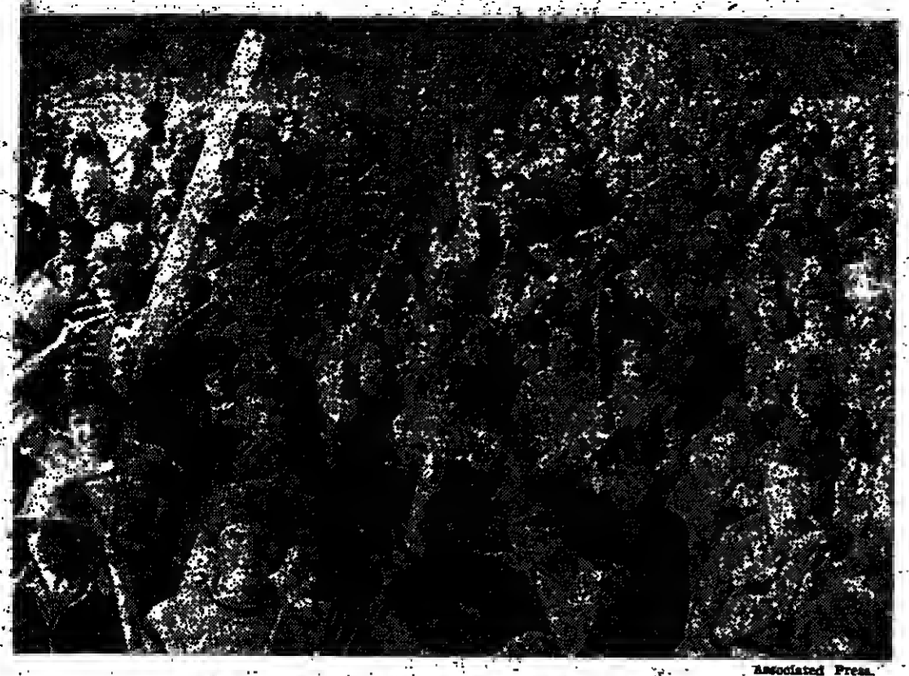
Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Cloudy. Temp. 13-8 (55-46). Tomorrow variable. Temp. 9-4 (48-39). Yesterday's temp. 8-6 (46-43). LONDON: Fair. Temp. 9-5 (48-41). Tomorrow variable. Temp. 10-6 (50-43). Yesterday's temp. 8-7 (52-45). CHANNEL: Rough. ROME: Fair. Temp. 8-2 (46-36). NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 8-7 (50-45). Yesterday's temp. 7-1 (45-34).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria	10 S	Lebanon	£1.00
Belgium	13 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	13 L.Fr.
Denmark	3 D.Kr.	Morocco	3 Dr.
Eire	11 P	Netherlands	1.25 Flor.
Finland	3 F.M	Nigeria	45 K.
France	2 F	Norway	2.75 N.Kr.
Germany	1.20 D.M	Portugal	10 Esc.
Great Britain	10 P	Spain	35 Ptas.
Greece	15 Drs	Sweden	2.25 S.Kr.
India	Rs 4.50	Switzerland	1.50 S.Fr.
Iran	30 Rials	Turkey	T.£7
Italy	250 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	$0.35
Israel	I.£ 2.40	Yugoslavia	7.50 D.

No. 28,591 ** PARIS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1974 Established 1887



Associated Press.

HOSTILITY ON CYPRUS—Turkish refugees wave clubs and fists at President Makarios when he tried to visit camp at British Episkopi Base yesterday. He was met by demonstrators at other Turkish camps during tour of island to review refugee problem.

EEC Plans Import Cut For Fuels

50% Dependence By 1985 Is Goal

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Dec. 17 (IHT).—Energy ministers of the European Economic Community today succeeded in taking the first steps toward establishing a common energy policy by agreeing to reduce the community's dependence on imported fuels.

The EEC's present dependence on imported fuels is 63 per cent. The goal is to reduce this to [illegible] per-cent dependence by 1985 and the EEC ministers believe there will be no serious difficulty in achieving the drop.

The European Commission had urged a more ambitious target, 40 per cent.

The ministers also agreed on different percentages for different kinds of energy. Oil, which now provides 61 per cent of the EEC's energy, will account for 41 to 49 per cent by 1985, they said, while the share of natural gas and nuclear power will increase.

Even so, they said, nuclear power will account for only 13 to 16 per cent of all energy production at that time.

Consumption Falls

Despite the lack of any overall community energy policy so far, oil consumption in the nine member countries fell sharply in the first half of 1974, the commission reported.

There was also agreement today on two directives drafted by the commission: that each of the nine nations should notify the commission twice a year of its exports of petroleum products and that restrictions should be placed on the use of natural gas as fuel in new EEC power stations.

The ministers further agreed to a system of aid grants to research projects throughout the community in the hydrocarbon sector, projects that have been speeded up in response to the escalating cost of Middle East oil.

French Industry Minister Michel d'Ornano, who is chairman of the discussions, afterward expressed his satisfaction at their outcome. He admitted the results were modest, but stressed their exploratory nature and suggested that much more progress could be made at the next EEC energy meeting, in February.

Officials here believe that what is regarded as a satisfactory outcome to the talks over the weekend between President Ford and President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing in Martinique allowed the ministers today to meet in a constructive frame of mind. At the U.S.-France meeting a plan was agreed on for a conference between oil consumers and the producing nations.

It is felt here, too, that the

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 2)

Associated Press

REPORT TO CONGRESS—President Ford sits next to House Democratic leader Rep. Thomas O'Neill during report on meeting with France's Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

U.S. Delays Arms Ban On Turkey

Congress to Set Feb. 5 Deadline

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (WP).—House-Senate conferees agreed today to delay a total congressional cutoff of weapons aid to Turkey until Feb. 5, to give Secretary of State Henry Kissinger more time to negotiate peace in Cyprus.

The postponement was endorsed by the conferees after Mr. Kissinger met with House leaders and foes of Turkey aid last night to plead for more negotiating time. The Feb. 5 cutoff date was then written into the final version of a $2.69-billion foreign-aid authorization bill that won final conference approval today.

The Senate then passed the bill, 49-41. House approval was considered certain.

The sponsors of the cutoff, Sen. Thomas Eagleton, D-Mo., and Reps. John Brademas, D-Ind., Paul Sarbanes, D-Md., and Benjamin Rosenthal, D-N.Y., said after the conference that while they favor an immediate end of aid to Turkey, as passed by the House, they had agreed not to oppose postponement until Feb. 5 in view of the prospect that negotiations for a Cyprus settlement "will commence shortly."

They also stressed that inclusion of the Feb. 5 date in a bill that will become permanent law makes the cutoff absolute and irremediable, unless Turkey agrees to start withdrawing its invasion forces from their partial occupation of Cyprus. A previous cutoff voted by Congress for Dec. 10 had been attached to temporary legislation.

Rep. Brademas repeatedly refused to say whether Mr. Kissinger had informed them of any definite plans to open talks on removal of Turkish troops, but Rep. Rosenthal asserted that the hope for talks soon "is a realistic hope based on representations that have been made to us." He declined to elaborate.

The Turkey aid cut-off, initially attached to a temporary aid money bill, is justified by its backers with the argument that Turkey has used U.S.-aid weapons for aggression in Cyprus, contrary to foreign-aid laws and agreements.

Its sponsors argued that continuing U.S. weapon supplies for Turkey would only make that nation more able to entrench itself in Cyprus, to refuse to negotiate withdrawal, and to move toward permanent, unilateral partition of the island.

Kissinger's View

Mr. Kissinger, however, said a cutoff would anger the Turks and disrupt future peace talks. In a compromise two months ago, the cutoff was postponed until Dec. 10, at which time it went into effect, and Mr. Kissinger asked for another postponement. The House, in its version of the permanent aid authorization bill, refused, but the Senate adopted a bill introduced by Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., granting a postponement until Feb. 13, which conferees today moved up to Feb. 5.

The final aid bill, as cleared by the conference committee today, carries $325 million in economic aid for Israel and $300 million in military aid for Israel.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

House Panel Gets New Documents

Ellsberg Says U.S. Extended War

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (AP). Documents stolen from Daniel Ellsberg and subpoenaed by a congressional committee will reveal a program that helped prolong the Vietnam war and cost American lives, Mr. Ellsberg said yesterday.

The documents, recovered by the police after being stolen Oct. 1 from Mr. Ellsberg's home in Mill Valley, Calif., were turned over to the House Foreign Operations Subcommittee yesterday.

Rep. William Moorhead, D-Pa., chairman of the panel, said a photocopy of one cable marked "Secret" will contradict what the public was told about the progress of the war during the administration of former President Lyndon Johnson.

Rep. Moorhead refused to describe the document, but Mr. Ellsberg said in an interview that the congressman was referring to an October, 1967, cable.

The cable contained a reference to a very elaborate program by the embassy and the military in Vietnam to convince the press and the public that "we are making solid progress and are not in a stalemate," Mr. Ellsberg said.

Preceded Offensive

He said the assessment was written three months before the Communists' Tet offensive and was "not only misleading, to try to convince the public we were making progress, but it was misleading in a way that prolonged the war."

Mr. Ellsberg quoted William Florence, whom he identified as a Senate and House consultant on security classifications, as having said that the document "should never have been written, since it dealt with deceit. The man who stamped secret on those deceptions signed death warrants for thousands of Americans."

Rep. Moorhead said of the document: "If it is dated when I think it is, I think it will be extremely important." He said the documents will become the basis of subcommittee hearings on alleged government misuse of secrecy.

He said he and his staff have been able only to glance through the documents. But, he said, "Dr. Ellsberg says they're as significant as the Pentagon Papers and, considering his track record, I believe him. I believe there is gold to be mined here."

Mr. Ellsberg discovered that the documents were missing on Oct. 1 after returning home from a weekend trip. The police recovered the papers during the investigation of another burglary.

On Dec. 4, the police arrested Kevin Quinn, 21, of Mill Valley, who, officers said, was wearing Mr. Ellsberg's stolen boots at the time. Mr. Quinn pleaded not guilty last week to charges of burglarizing the Ellsberg home.

Statesmen Welcome Oil, Gold Accords

Ford-Giscard Agreements Hailed

BRUSSELS, Dec. 17 (Reuters).—European Economic Community officials today welcomed the agreements on oil and gold reached by Presidents Ford and Valéry Giscard d'Estaing at their summit meeting in Martinique.

The decision to start preparing a world energy conference of oil-consuming and oil-producing nations came as no surprise here.

At the NATO ministerial session in Brussels last week, French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues said after talks with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger that the only real problem was one of timing.

The officials also said the Martinique deal marked a clear narrowing of the gap between American and Common Market thinking on gold.

In Tokyo, official Japanese sources welcomed the summit decision to prepare an energy conference. They said the outcome of the Martinique meeting would seem to indicate that France had agreed to support Mr. Kissinger's plan for solving the oil payments crisis.

The sources added that French participation would reduce the possibility of confrontation between oil-producing and oil-consuming countries, a good development for Japan, which depends heavily on Middle East oil.

British Pleased

In London, British officials hailed the agreement by the two Presidents to work toward holding a preparatory meeting between producers and consumers by March next year.

The officials said the British government had regretted that France had not taken part in the work of the U.S.-proposed International Energy Agency, which includes major Western oil-consuming nations and Japan.

In Bonn the West German Foreign Ministry warmly welcomed the energy agreement and said it was particularly pleased that previous differences of view were being bridged largely along the lines of West Germany's policies.

The summit "underlined again that a solution to the world energy crisis is possible only on the basis of cooperation and not confrontation," the Foreign Ministry added.

French newspapers said today that a new era in Franco-American relations has begun following the Martinique meeting.

"A page has been turned," said the conservative and generally pro-American daily L'Aurore.

It said the French and American Presidents "have eliminated the morosity, the gratings, the misunderstandings which for too long had soured Franco-American relations."

The conservative daily Le Figaro, which headed its editorial, "End of an Old Quarrel," said the summit "marked the end of an era: that of quarrels between France and the United States..."

A different note was evident in the comment of the French Communist party daily, L'Humanité, which headed its editorial, "The surrenders of Fort-de-France."

Commenting on the phrase in the communiqué stressing the "importance of solidarity among oil-importing nations," L'Humanité said this was an "elegant formula to assert the community of imperialist interests."

In Beirut, Nadim Pachachi, former secretary-general of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, said:

"We [Arabs] have always welcomed and called for such a dia-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Attacks 'Lies' in British Press

Wilson Denies Missing MP Was a Spy

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, Dec. 17 (NYT).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson admitted today that a missing member of Parliament was a spy who was under surveillance by counterespionage agents before he disappeared last month in Miami Beach.

In a statement in the House of Commons, Mr. Wilson acknowledged that the MP, John Stonehouse, had been named as a spy years ago by a Czechoslovak intelligence officer who defected to the West. But, Mr. Wilson said, the charge was not substantiated after a thorough inquiry.

"I am today advised again that no evidence to support the allegations has come to light at any time since then," said Mr. Wilson, who went on to describe recent stories in the British press as "false."

Since the disappearance of Mr. Stonehouse, a Labor member of Parliament since 1957 and former junior minister of aviation and posts, British newspapers and some members of Parliament have seriously linked him to the Mafia, Czechoslovak intelligence and the Central Intelligence Agency. The mystery deepened yesterday with reports that Mr. Stonehouse had been named as a contact for a communist spy ring by Josef Frolik, an officer in Czechoslovak intelligence who defected in 1969.

Mr. Frolik, a spy for some 17 years, provided Western intelligence officials with lists of names and contacts. He now lives in the United States, where he is completing a book on his life.

Responding to questions, Mr. Wilson showed some impatience with the accusation and with the British press, which is often a target for his anger.

"Yards of newsprint have been devoted to the lie I have disproved," Mr. Wilson declared. "I hope they will use their newsprint in printing the truth in place of the lie."

He also denied that Mr. Stonehouse, 49, was an agent of the CIA. American sources also insisted that Mr. Stonehouse had no links to the agency.

It was a rare statement by a British Prime Minister, who heads

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Heavy Flow of Soviet Arms, Advisers to Syria

Israelis See Huge Suez Threat by Egypt

JERUSALEM, Dec. 17 (UPI).—Israeli military and political leaders said today that Egypt can mount a 100,000-man offensive across the Suez Canal overnight and the Soviet Union has sent more than 300 warplanes, more than 1,000 tanks and about 3,000 advisers to Syria.

Defense Minister Shimon Peres told the Knesset (parliament) of growing Syrian military strength, including the highest number of Soviet advisers known to have been in the country in recent years. He said some of the Russians operate weapons.

Mr. Peres said the Russians had resupplied Syria since last year's October war with weapons "far above that sufficient to fill the gap that had been created" by the 18 days of fighting.

"It is estimated that there are about 3,000 Soviet Army men in Syria," he said. "It is not known to us how many of them are in Syrian Army positions. It is known that Soviet Army men operate a part of the array of surface-to-air missiles deployed in the Damascus area and also various electronic systems in all of Syria."

Mr. Peres said that Egypt will receive 36 Mirage planes from France during the next two years.

Meanwhile, reserve Maj. Gen. Ariel Sharon, who commanded the counterattack across the Suez Canal in the October war, said Egypt had the ability to send 1,500 tanks and 100,000 men across the waterway overnight to the east bank, to mount an offensive.

Mr. Peres said the Soviet Union has sent Syria more than 300 planes, including nearly 50 MIG-23 Foxbats, which can compete in performance with the U.S. F-4 Phantom fighter-bombers possessed by Israel. More than 1,000 T-62 tanks also have been sent to Syria, Mr. Peres said. The T-62, which has a 115-mm cannon, saw action in the October war.

Beirut Seeks Defense Aid

BEIRUT, Dec. 17 (UPI).—Premier Rashid Solh announced today that Lebanon has asked other Arab countries to provide it with weapons "on an urgent if not immediate basis" to help repulse possible Israeli attacks.

Mr. Solh was addressing a special joint meeting of parliament's Foreign Affairs and Defense Committees. The meeting was called after Thursday's Israeli air attack on Palestinian refugee camps on Beirut's outskirts.

Man Killed, 2 Hurt in 4 Blasts At London Telephone Exchanges

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, Dec. 17.—A man was killed and two injured tonight in four bomb attacks on central London telephone exchanges.

Police said that one of the injured in the four explosions in Chelsea, Soho and Bloomsbury was a policeman who was keeping a car under observation.

An anonymous warning of the Chelsea bomb—in Chelsea—was telephoned to the Daily Mirror by a man who spoke with an Irish accent.

Troops at Issue

The Irish Republican Army, recently outlawed in this country, has threatened an increased bombing campaign in Britain to force British troops out of Northern Ireland.

The bomb outside the telecommunications headquarters in Chenies Street, in the Bloomsbury district, was believed to have been a parcel bomb. A man was killed by this explosion.

The death raised to 52 the number of persons killed in bomb explosions in Britain in the last two years.

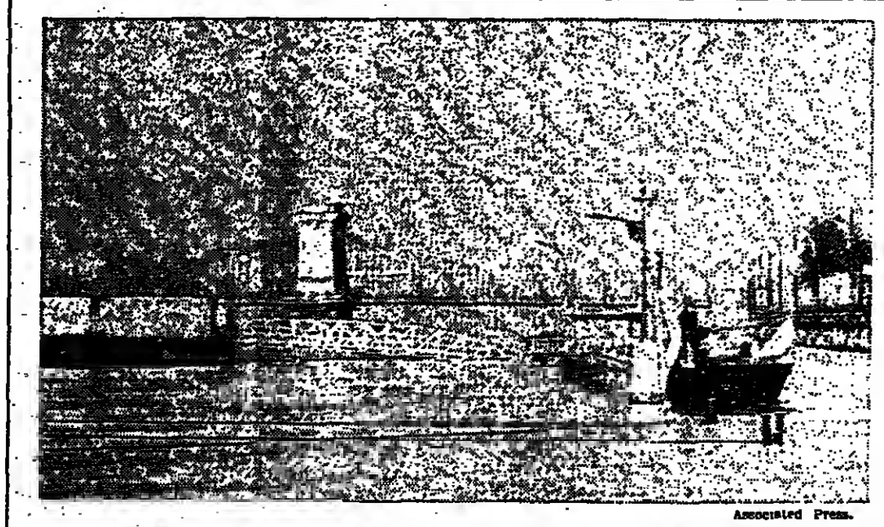
Car Involved

A blast in New Compton Street, Soho, was reported to be in a car. No casualties were reported. A second blast occurred in the New Compton Street area.

The fourth bomb explosion was reported near a telephone exchange between Draycott Avenue and Sloane Avenue in Chelsea.

Thai Famine Deaths

BANGKOK, Dec. 17 (Reuters).—Malnutrition killed about 55,000 children under the age of 5 in Thailand this year, an official report said today.



Associated Press.

HIGH WATER—The Danube at Budapest has reached a level of 689 centimeters, highest since 1965, flooding embankments in the city. Persistent rains have swollen rivers, notably in East and West Germany, Austria, Hungary and France.

After U.S.-French Valuation Accord

Gold Rises Sharply in Europe While Dollar's Value Declines

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Dec. 17 (IHT).—The price of gold was bid up sharply in Europe today and the value of the dollar dropped following the French-American summit agreement on the appraisal of the value of the gold reserves of central banks.

The two Presidents agreed that any government desiring to do so could calculate the dollar value of its gold holdings based on the free market price instead of the artificially low official price of $42.22 an ounce established in the devaluation of the dollar in February, 1973.

The low price has virtually immobilized any use of official gold and has been a source of discontent to countries trying to finance their international payments deficits following the 400-per-cent increase in the price of oil.

The change in calculation would mean more than a fourfold increase in the dollar equivalent of a nation's gold reserves since the free-market price is almost $190 an ounce.

The price this afternoon in London was $188.50, up $5.50 from yesterday and $8.75 from Friday. In Zurich, it closed at $187.75, up $3.50 for the day and $9 since Friday. The record price was set Nov. 18 when the metal brought $190.75 in Zurich.

The dollar today dropped to a new low for the year against the French and Swiss and Belgian-Luxembourg francs. In Paris, the dollar fell to 4.498 francs. In Zurich, it was worth 2.55 francs and in Brussels 38.43 financial francs and 38.96 commercial francs.

Market analysts interpret the agreement on the valuation of gold as putting a floor under the free market price. The analysts believe that France and Italy—two big gold hoarders facing record balance-of-payments deficits—have a vested interest in keeping the price as high as possible. This would enhance their ability to borrow to pay for their oil imports; the higher the gold price goes, the higher goes their credit-worthiness.

This view was seemingly confirmed by Guido Carli, governor of the Bank of Italy. In an interview distributed by the Italian government press agency today, Mr. Carli criticized the U.S. plan to sell 2 million ounces of its gold early next month when Americans will legally be allowed to buy and sell gold for the first time since 1934.

Mr. Carli said that Italy would strongly resist any moves by other countries to sell gold and thus depress market prices for the metal.

Contradiction Seen

"It does not seem to me comforting that on the one hand everyone says oil prices should come down, while they continue to increase just the same, and on the other hand, the only decisions which are taken serve to depress the value of an important form of reserve holdings in the importing countries," Mr. Carli said.

France, which sought the agreement on the gold question, is expected to put the accord into effect shortly. However, official spokesmen in London and Frankfurt said their governments were unlikely to revalue their gold holdings. West Germany, with the second-largest hoard after the United States, is still running trade surpluses and has no need to increase the value of its gold. Britain, which has a huge deficit, has relatively

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

U.S. Court Voids 20-Year Sentence For Russian Spy

NEWARK, N.J., Dec. 17 (UPI).—The 20-year prison sentence of Soviet spy Igor Ivanov was dismissed yesterday at the request of the State Department, which said that bringing him back from Russia might strain foreign relations.

U.S. District Court Judge Lawrence Whipple vacated the sentence of Ivanov, 44, who was convicted with an American engineer working on Strategic Air Command projects in 1964 of conspiring to transmit military secrets to Russia.

U.S. Attorney Jonathan Goldstein said the State Department requested the dismissal on the grounds that jailing Ivanov could "adversely affect important foreign policy objectives" and would "not serve the national interest."

Ivanov, who worked as a chauffeur for the Soviet trading agency, Amtorg, at the time of his arrest in 1963, had been allowed to return to Russia in 1971 pending appeal of his sentence.

The Russian had been confined to the Soviet residence in Glen Cove, N.Y., for seven years after his conviction. His American contact, John Butenko, was paroled earlier this year after serving 11 years of a 30-year term.

List of 'Jargon' Is Budget Key In Dutch Town

ARNHEM, the Netherlands, Dec. 17 (Reuters).—The members of the District Council of Duiven near here have received a "glossary" of official terms used in budget documents because they had said that they could not understand civil servants' "jargon."

The introduction to the booklet says, tongue in cheek, that the object of the glossary is to provide "an alphabetical lexicographical structural table of explanations for the allothigenetics and autochthons in the category or ordinary homo sapiens domiciled in the *commune of Duiven* in respect of the nondefinable official terminology contained in the draft note accompanying the budget dated anno 1975."

Turkish Party Keeps Ecevit as Leader

ANKARA, Dec. 17 (UPI).—The Republican People's party re-elected former Premier Bulent Ecevit as party leader for two more years at its 22d congress yesterday. No other candidate applied for the post.

Mr. Ecevit received a standing ovation from the delegates at the opening of the party congress Saturday, but his aides in the party's executive body drew sharp criticism from the rank and file.

Due to Trade Bill Amendment

Czech Gold in U.S. Disputed Again

By Paul E. Steiger

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Somewhere in the United States—the State Department refuses to say exactly where—the government is holding 9 tons of Czechoslovak gold, part of a cache seized from the Nazis in World War II.

Czechoslovakia has been trying to get it back since 1946.

But under a little-noticed amendment to the trade bill, now in the final stages of congressional passage, the $50-million hoard could be thrown open to court suits from 2,600 U.S. citizens—ranging from pensioners to the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp.—who have been trying to collect compensation for property seized by the Communist Czechoslovak government when it took power. The amendment says the gold may not be returned to Czechoslovakia until $64 million in compensation is paid.

The administration opposes the amendment on grounds that it would derail efforts to improve relations with Czechoslovakia and the rest of Eastern Europe. It also says the gold cannot be seized legally by the U.S. government or its courts. Administration efforts are now under way to kill the proviso in a Senate-House conference committee.

Tariff Powers Sought

For two years former President Richard Nixon and now President Ford have pressed for passage of the bill, which would give the administration broad authority to raise or lower tariffs and other barriers to foreign trade as part of a comprehensive international negotiation.

The measure also would authorize reduction of trade restrictions with Communist countries, provided they do not bar emigration of minorities, a provision aimed primarily at benefiting the Jewish population of the Soviet Union.

The amendment concerning Czechoslovakia, expropriated property and gold was passed in the Senate by voice vote. Sen. Russell Long, D-La., as chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, has "put out the word it's the one thing he won't compromise on," said a congressman who opposes the gold amendment.

The true custodian of the Czechoslovak gold, according to State Department officials, is an obscure group called the Tripartite Commission for the Restitution of Monetary Gold. Consisting of officials from the United States, Britain and France, it was formed in Paris in 1946 to help restore to rightful national owners the gold that the Nazis had looted from European treasuries during the war.

The bulk of that gold has since been restored, except for 18.4 tons designated by the commission as belonging to Czechoslovakia. At U.S. behest, the commission has withheld the Czechoslovak share pending settlement of claims by American citizens whose property was expropriated. About 9.4 tons of the gold is being held in Britain, the rest in the United States.

6,000 Original Claims

Originally, more than 6,000 American claims were recorded against Czechoslovakia. The Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States whittled that down to about 2,600 claims valued at about $72 million excluding interest. In the 1950s, the government, by seizing and selling a steel mill owned by Czechoslovakia, managed to obtain a bit more than $7 million of the amount. But for nearly 30 years, almost $64 million worth has remained unpaid.

In July, U.S. officials initialed an agreement under which Czechoslovakia would immediately pay $20.5 million to the claimants, plus another $7 million in a separate U.S. claim. In return, the United States would withdraw opposition to return of the 18.4 tons of gold.

This would give the claimants about 40 per cent of the amount awarded to them by the claims commission. The State Department says this represents the most attractive settlement the United States has ever been able to negotiate with East European countries.

© Los Angeles Times.

Prague, Vienna Settle

VIENNA, Dec. 17 (Reuters).—Austria today announced settlement of a compensation dispute with Czechoslovakia, clearing the way for normalization of relations between the two neighboring states.

They will sign an agreement this week to compensate Austrians for property taken over by Czechoslovakia in 1948.

Verdicts Due On 'Winegate'

BORDEAUX, Dec. 17 (Reuters).—Verdicts will be handed down tomorrow on 13 wine dealers accused of doctoring or mislabeling nearly 3 million liters (660,000 gallons) of wine, after a trial that tarnished the image of quality Berdeaux wines.

The prosecution in the so-called "winegate" trial has demanded jail sentences for eight defendants. The government and French wine organizations have asked for nearly 95 million francs ($20.8 million) in damages.

The trial, that ended in November, received wide publicity that damaged the Bordeaux wine trade at a time of overproduction and falling prices after two boom years.

United Press International

LIGHTING UP—Sen. Sam Ervin, D-N.C., throws switch to light the Christmas tree at the U.S. Capitol. The former chairman of the Senate Watergate committee is retiring at the end of the present session.

Few Worry About Britain

EEC Poll Shows Europeans See Inflation as No. 1 Problem

BRUSSELS, Dec. 17 (UPI).—Europeans consider inflation the No. 1 problem of the day, a European Economic Community poll said today.

The poll also reported that for the first time, more British consider the Common Market a "good thing" than a "bad thing." But most other Europeans, asked how serious a British withdrawal from the Common Market would be, indicated indifference.

The poll, taken in October and November by professional polling organizations in each of the nine EEC countries, listed 12 social problems and asked 9,000 persons to rate them. Inflation was rated as "very important" by 71 per cent, well ahead of pollution, with 42 per cent, and energy and fraudulent advertising, with 40 per cent each.

A common European foreign policy was considered "very important" by 32 per cent, followed by such issues as unified educational standards, modern agriculture and foreign aid. The need to create a single European currency ranked last, with only 16 per cent.

The EEC said unemployment "also was a matter of considerable concern," but gave no figures.

On all issues, the poll listed a majority in favor of joint Common Market action, instead of individual action by governments.

Britain gave the Common Market a 36-per-cent "good thing" rating, barely above the 35 per cent who thought it was a "bad thing." The other countries gave the bloc an overwhelming vote of confidence—except in Denmark, where support has fallen to 33 per cent, lagging for the first time behind a negative vote of 35 per cent.

Of the British, 18 per cent thought their country's departure from the Common Market would be "very serious"—a view shared by the Danes and Irish. Only 2 per cent of the French and 6 per cent of the West Germans agreed that Britain's departure would be "very serious," while 32 per cent thought it would have "no particular effect."

Britain's ruling Labor party has promised that the country will have a chance to decide at the ballot box next year.

On the question of European unity, the poll found 39 per cent in favor of joint action, but with each government "having the final say on what happens in its own country." Another 27 per cent favored a "true European government" and 21 per cent thought each "government should act independently."

Of 12 questions asked about the most important job for the Common Market, a joint fight against rising prices led the list, with 92 per cent considering it very important or important. A joint policy on energy was second, with 77 per cent. Getting together to protect nature and to fight pollution also won 77-per-cent support, though the energy issue was considered "very important" by a larger number.

Protecting consumers against fraud and false advertising scored 73 per cent.

The pollsters noted a connection between the importance assigned to a problem and what was considered suitability for joint action. The more important a problem is considered, the EEC Commission commented, the more public opinion favors joint European action.

It found sentiment for the Common Market falling in France, Denmark, Belgium and Luxembourg but rising in other member countries.

The majority of those polled (59 per cent) considered that the press dealt with European problems too superficially. On the other hand, 41 per cent said the problems were too complicated and boring for them.

Singapore Minister Rejects Indian Ocean 'Zone of Peace'

SINGAPORE, Dec. 17 (AP).—Foreign Minister Sinnathamby Rajaratnam today rejected proposals to declare the Indian Ocean off limits to warships from the United States, Russia and other powers.

Spokesmen for India, Sri Lanka and other countries bordering the ocean have urged in the United Nations that such a zone be established.

"I do not see the logic of it. A pullout by the big powers does not automatically make it a zone of peace," said Mr. Rajaratnam, whose island republic is situate at one entry point to the ocean.

"The Indian Ocean doesn't belong to any group of countries. Throughout the ages it has been the ocean for the whole of mankind. So we say we want the big powers to be present like everybody else," Mr. Rajaratnam said in an interview.

"You must remember that it's not just the American Navy or the Soviet Navy," he said. "The Indians have a navy. The Shah of Iran is going to build a navy. One of these days there will be a Chinese Navy. So the presence of navies by themselves does not constitute a threat unless they are in a combat situation."

Mr. Rajaratnam said efficient naval units were still useful in curbing piracy in the area and might prove useful against hijacking on the high seas.

"If people can hijack planes, the hijacking of, say, a supertanker is very simple."

Mr. Rajaratnam described Singapore-U.S. relations as good. "But like everybody else we are not quite sure precisely in what new direction the United States is moving. With the détente, obviously a changing policy, the U.S. stake in Southeast Asia or Asia as a whole is obviously going to be qualitatively different..."

He continued: "I do not believe that in this interdependent world the United States or China or any of the great powers can afford to see the whole of Southeast Asia come under the sway of any one country or any one power.

"We have to rely on some kind of balance being established between the great powers to see that the area is not the monopoly of any one great power..."

Asked to comment on U.S. Ambassador John Scali's recent charge in the United Nations that voting patterns in the General Assembly indicated "the tyranny of the majority," Mr. Rajaratnam said:

"You can't say tyranny because that's a contradiction in terms. A democracy means the will of the majority... The point was that the majority is pushing through resolutions which are impractical and, some of them, I think, are quite unrealistic. To that extent, I think it is valid criticism by Mr. Scali...

"It is not so much tyranny of the majority as [it is] the majority in the world Assembly exercising its majority will without having regard to the realities of international politics."

Senate Bars Funds for Base

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (Reuters).—The Senate today approved a bill that, among other things, denied funds to the Pentagon for its base on the Indian Ocean island of Diego Garcia.

The Defense Department said the base was essential to counter increasing Soviet naval influence in the ocean.

The military construction appropriations bill, carried by 65 to 0, provided $3 billion for military construction, but vetoed money for Diego Garcia.

The House had approved $18.1 million for the base.

Ford, Giscard Applauded

(Continued from Page 1)

logue, providing that it also includes developing countries, some of which do not have any oil."

Ford Gives Briefing

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (Reuters).—President Ford, buoyed by two days of talks with President Giscard d'Estaing, said today that Franco-American agreement to cooperate on energy policies would benefit all industrialized countries.

"It was not a question of 'we won and they lost,'" he told congressional leaders called to the White House for a briefing on the weekend summit meeting in Martinique.

Noting that they had also agreed that preparatory talks should be held next year for a world energy conference, Mr. Ford told the congressmen, "In this area, it went extremely well for everyone," according to White House spokesman Ronald Nessen.

The spokesman said Mr. Kissinger attended the 80-minute meeting, but it was the President who gave the briefing.

Plot Against Bokassa Is Said to Have Failed

NDJAMENA, Chad, Dec. 17 (AP).—A coup d'état against Marshal Jean Bedel Bokassa of the Central African Republic failed last month and the chief plotters were arrested, reliable informants said yesterday.

The move on Bangui, the country's capital, was reported led by the commander of the internal gendarmerie forces, Gen. Lingopou. The sources said he was arrested and sentenced to 10 years in jail and two of his aides also were held.

Women in EEC Get Pay Rights

BRUSSELS, Dec. 17 (AP).—Women workers in the European Economic Community will have the same pay rights as men if they do the same jobs, the EEC decided today.

Most Common Market countries have enacted equal-pay laws, but these generally have been loosely applied. Governments of the nine EEC countries will be expected to insure that pay parity regulations are observed by employers.

A council of EEC social affairs ministers said also that women should be protected from other forms of industrial discrimination, including being the first to be fired in times of recession.

Allon's Stance Cited

Doubt Raised in U.S. on Offer Of A-Plants to Israel, Egypt

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (NYT).—Reservations expressed by Israel are raising serious doubts in administration circles here that the United States will be able to carry through with its offer to provide Egypt and Israel with large atomic power plants.

Israel has communicated to the United States its disinterest in receiving an atomic power plant from the United States at this time, State Department officials said. The Israeli position was presented by Foreign Minister Yigal Allon during his discussions here last week with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Mr. Allon's official Israeli explanation was that Israel was not prepared to make the relatively large commitment involved in building the atomic power plant.

But on the basis of earlier discussions, State Department officials suspect that the underlying reason was an Israeli reservation about placing all of its atomic facilities—including the Dimona reactor that is capable of producing plutonium for weapons—under international inspection.

Stringent Controls

In addition to demanding stringent American safeguards, the United States had proposed that each nation agree to allow inspection of the nuclear power plants and all future atomic facilities by the International Atomic Energy Agency.

The Egyptian position was that since Egypt had no reactors capable of producing enough plutonium for weapons, it would be discriminatory to place all its future plants under international inspection while Israel retained an uninspected reactor able to make enough plutonium for a few atomic weapons a year.

As anticipated by State Department officials, the Egyptian counter-offer was in effect rejected by Israel, which took the position that it was not immediately interested in obtaining an atomic power reactor from the United States.

Israel was said to have made it clear that it would raise no objections to the sale of an American atomic power plant to Egypt. With Israel out of the arrangement, however, State Department officials are uncertain that Egypt would still want a reactor from the United States or that such a sale would be approved by Congress.

Some administration officials suspect that Israel's motive in withdrawing its interest was in effect to veto the sale of an American reactor to Egypt.

Since the offer was made by former President Richard Nixon last June, the proposed sale of reactors to the two Middle East nations, and in particular to Egypt, has run into unexpectedly intense congressional criticism. The criticism could be expected to increase if the transaction was not a parallel arrangement between the two nations but a sale only to Egypt.

The Egyptians, who were reported by officials to have been "furious" at the Israeli reaction, must now decide whether they still want an American reactor, and, if so, whether they are willing to accept the inspection terms laid down by the United States. Meanwhile, the Soviet Union was reported to have offered an atomic power plant to Egypt.

Wilson Denies MP Was Spy

(Continued from Page 1)

Britain's espionage and counter-espionage services and who traditionally makes no public comments on their affairs. Mr. Wilson said that this was an exceptional case because of the "very serious press campaign" dealing with charges in 1969, when he was also Prime Minister.

The decision to make the statement on an intelligence issue was questioned by Edward Heath, a former prime minister and leader of the Conservative opposition. He said that Mr. Wilson's comment should not be regarded as a precedent requiring prime ministers to answer every allegation in the press on security affairs.

"It does not follow I shall comment on future cases," Mr. Wilson replied. "It is a matter for discretion."

Mr. Stonehouse, who disappeared Nov. 20 from the Fontainebleau Hotel on Miami Beach after saying he was going for a swim, served in Labor party governments from 1964 until the election in 1970, when the Conservatives won.

Mr. Wilson said that Mr. Stonehouse would have been dismissed promptly from his Labor government in 1969 if the inquiry then had turned up a "scintilla of evidence" that he was a spy.

Plane Fired On, 25 in Seoul Hurt By Spent Shells

SEOUL, Dec. 17 (NYT).—Twenty-five persons were reported wounded in downtown Seoul last night when South Korean anti-aircraft gunners fired at what apparently was a Korean Airlines jetliner that strayed into prohibited airspace above the capital.

There were no known injuries aboard the plane, which was thought to have been approaching the city's airport.

But pedestrians and persons on buses and in houses were hit by spent shells from the batteries of anti-aircraft guns on the mountains that ring Seoul. According to the police, 11 persons were wounded at a busy intersection near the U.S. Embassy and the Korean Capitol Building.

The incident was the fourth and most serious this year in which South Korean gunners have fired at aircraft over the city. Two U.S. Army helicopters have been shot down and another Korean Airlines plane has been fired at.

Congress Conferees Postpone Cutoff of Arms Aid to Turkey

(Continued from Page 1)

It also carries $250 million in economic aid for Egypt, $100 million for Syria (provided Syria removes barriers to the emigration of some 4,000 Jews), $100 million in arms aid for Jordan, $617 million in economic "reconstruction" aid for Indochina, and $145 million for South Korea, with another $20 million to be available if South Korea makes "substantial progress in the observance of human rights" by reducing political repression.

The bill also bars weapons aid to the military government of Chile, limits economic aid to Chile to $25 million, allows $25 million for Cyprus refugee aid and $25 million for economic aid to Portugal.

The final bill also bars the CIA from undertaking any covert disruptive activities in foreign countries unless Congress is notified in advance, except during wartime or war-powers emergencies under the War Powers Act. Added Senate language imposing a similar bar on all other agencies of the government was dropped.

Total foreign aid for Cambodia was limited to $377 million, instead of the $578 million requested by the White House. Of the total, $200 million could be for weapons. In addition, $75 million in authority to draw down existing U.S. military supplies to help Cambodia was provided, thus giving a total of $275 million in weapons aid to Cambodia.

The bill imposes restrictions on U.S. training of foreign police and security forces.

The White House had sought $3.25 billion in new authorizations for foreign aid. The bill was some $555 million less.

U.S. May Oust Former Fascist

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (NYT).—Immigration authorities investigating the cases of suspected Nazi war criminals living in the United States have recommended that denaturalization proceedings be started against a Romanian Orthodox bishop in Michigan who headed the Iron Guard student movement in fascist Romania more than 30 years ago.

The recommendation in the case of Bishop Valerian Trifa of Grass Lake, near Detroit, was sent this month to the general counsel of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, according to Henry Wagner, the assistant deputy director of the agency's New York office, who is heading the investigations.

Bishop Trifa has acknowledged that he delivered anti-Semitic speeches and was president of the Iron Guard movement, but he maintains that he had no part in a January, 1941, pogrom and other atrocities of the group.

Commons Backs Cut in Spending For U.K. Defense

LONDON, Dec. 17 (AP).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson's Labor government won House of Commons approval yesterday for the government's plan to cut defense spending from 5.5 to 4.5 per cent of the gross national product.

The Conservative party tried to block the measures, claiming that they "imperil the nation's security," but the government view was supported in a late-night vote by 316 votes to 256.

Labor left-wingers, declaring the cuts were not sweeping enough, presented an opposing motion of their own, but that was defeated by a margin of 183 votes.

Defense Secretary Roy Mason said that while the cuts meant valuable savings to Britain, he was not overlooking the growing military threat from the Communist bloc.

In a political development, the Conservative party today told its leader, Edward Heath, to submit his position to a vote.

A group of party officials led by Sir Alec Douglas-Hume said that the vote should be held by April. Mr. Heath's leadership has been under question since his party lost two elections this year.

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r Oil, Gas Development

enate Wants Power to Veto ny Energy Loans to Russia

ASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (AP). e Senate insisted yesterday Congress be given authority to any proposed U.S. govern- t financing of energy devel- ent in the Soviet Union.

a series of votes, the Senate ed its dislike of a com- ise bill supported by the administration to extend Export-Import Bank's lending ority for four years at a $25- n level.

an 87-2 vote, the bill was ed returned to conference the House for the third

e Senate insisted, 81 to 9, its conferees seek House approval of a provision by Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, blocking any Export-Import Bank participation in oil and gas development in any Communist country unless Congress specifically approves the project.

Budget Process

A second vote, 81 to 8, approved an amendment by Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., that would subject the bank to the same budget process as other federal agencies.

And a third roll call, 87 to 2, reaffirmed that the final bill must limit any new loans to the Soviet Union to a total of $300 million. That provision was agreed to earlier by House conferees.

Sen. Church said his amendment is aimed at two Siberian natural gas deals whose total cost has been estimated at up to $12 billion.

"Both projects are planned in such a way that no appreciable risk will be assumed by any of the great multinational oil companies involved," Sen. Church said. "That risk would be borne by the U.S. taxpayers."

Sen. Church and Sen. Richard Schweiker, R-Pa., said that committing U.S. capital to energy development in the Soviet Union is contrary to the aims of President Ford's "Project Independence," designed to reduce U.S. reliance on foreign energies.

Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., called it unwise for the United States to provide capital for development in the Soviet Union because this would free Soviet capital for building more weapons. This, in turn, would force the United States to respond with more weapons, thus escalating the arms race, he said.

Senators Adlai Stevenson 3d, D-Ill., and Bob Packwood, R-Ore., floor managers of the bill, said it was doubtful anything could be gained by having another conference with the House.

The Export-Import Bank was created to assure financing of U.S. exports. Its lending authority expired on Nov. 30 because of an impasse on how much control Congress should have over the bank's operations.

rock Urges ord to Act n Oil Cartel

By Hobart Rowen

ASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (WP). n. William Brock, R-Tenn., urged President Ford to take ct, effective action" to break he oil cartel and to inform American people more pre- y of "the unprecedented omic threat from abroad."

a floor speech yesterday, Brock said that the danger ilitary action "lurks in a e [oil] embargo with its re- g social, political and eco- c consequences."

e best way to avoid "the pos- by of such action," he said, show the rest of the world America is ready to cut y consumption, and to "re- " the use of economic weap- in retaliation for oil price ases.

les said that Sen. Brock was d to suggest a hard-line nse to the oil-producing ries out of a sense of frus- n with both the White e and the Congress for fail- to display leadership in a of economic crisis.

Conservatives Respond

ey said the speech repre- d Sen. Brock's views alone, reported it had received a response from other con- tive Republicans, to whom ad circulated it in advance.

. Brock also discussed his with presidential aide Don- Rumsfeld, who has been a friend since Mr. Rumsfeld's ce in the House of Rep- atives.

r. Brock said in his speech the United States needs "a national policy" that either s down the price of oil, s the power of the oil-pro- g countries or mobilizes "all able power" in the consum- countries to cut the use of ted oil.

ere is much talk in inter- al circles about the need old a 'confrontation' with l-producing countries," Sen. declared. "This apparently on the belief that fair- d solutions ought to be able which would provide nsumer access at reasonable to the oil on which their ies depend, and, at the time, satisfy the legitimate ts of the producers. A year one by, and no such solu- s in sight."

dal on GIs for Mideast

HINGTON, Dec. 17 (Reu- -The Defense Department denied reports that Amer- troops were being trained ke over Middle East oil in the event of another bargo by Arab countries.

d about the reports, man William Beecher said: has been no change in aining of any of the ser- f any kind that the ques- ould suggest."

speculation arose when an magazine, Soldiers, re- last month on a heli- assault training exercise rt Riley, Kan., on a target "Petrolandia."

Defense Department said ards that the name was esult of an unfortunate aphical error and the name have been "Patrolandia."

n Confirms Downed 2 MiGs

IRAN, Dec. 17 (AP).—Con- g the shooting down of two MiGs by Iranian anti-air- artillery, the Iranian gov- nt today warned neighbor- aq that the Iraqi Air Force face severe reaction if its ft violate Iranian airspace.

said that in the last few s the Iraqi Air Force has edly intruded into Iranian ce and has bombed Iranian s.

statement was issued here Iraqi authorities charged day that Iranian missiles t down two Iraqi planes day and Sunday over Iraqi ry and warned Iran that e of such "dangerous prov- n and aggression. Iran will e consequences..."

Associated Press

AESTHETIC APPEAL—Frank Double, admissions director of the University of Albuquerque, New Mexico, playing with the fire engine he bought because it appealed to him aesthetically. He bought it from a volunteer fire company for $3,250.

State Would Approve Sirhan Bid for Probe

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 17 (AP).—Los Angeles County District Attorney Joseph Busch says he expects the assassination of Sen. Robert Kennedy to continue to be questioned because "people find it so difficult to accept a senseless act by one individual."

Mr. Busch said yesterday that although the case against convicted assassin Sirhan Bishara Sirhan is "absolutely overwhelming," he would have no objection to a new court investigation if Sirhan requested it.

[Godfrey Isaac, the attorney for Sirhan, said yesterday that he plans to file an appeal with the State Supreme Court, asking for reopening of the case, UPI reported.

[Mr. Isaac said he would file a writ of error within the next few weeks and was hopeful that it would lead to a new trial for Sirhan, UPI said.]

Yearlong Probe

Allard Lowenstein, a former New York congressman, said in New York City Sunday that he had concluded after a yearlong investigation that Sirhan did not kill Sen. Kennedy.

Mr. Busch said that investigation evidence should be heard in a court, "where the rules of law prevail and not the rules of journalism."

"I haven't heard Mr. Sirhan complain about his conviction," Mr. Busch said.

Sirhan, a Jordanian immigrant, is serving a life sentence for the murder of Sen. Kennedy in the Ambassador Hotel here on June 5, 1968. Sen. Kennedy was slain after his victory in the California Democratic presidential primary.

Mr. Lowenstein and Paul Schrade, a former Los Angeles area United Auto Workers official who was wounded during the assassination, called for a reopening of the case.

Claim of 10 Bullets

They contended that 10 bullets were fired when Sirhan's gun held only eight, that there is an apparent ballistics difference in the bullet found in Sen. Kennedy's neck and the bullet in William Weisel's stomach and that the senator was shot from point-blank range while witnesses placed Sirhan from two to 10 feet away. Mr. Weisel, a television newsman, was one of five persons wounded in the shooting.

Mr. Busch said that "only eight bullets were fired" and that they all came from Sirhan's gun. He said a number "of eyewitnesses—at close range—saw Sirhan shoot Robert F. Kennedy and did not see anyone else fire a gun in the pantry of the Ambassador Hotel."

He said it was "a discrepancy among witnesses" that Sirhan was seen by some as not close enough to Sen. Kennedy to inflict the wounds as described by the medical examiner. "We have witnesses who placed Sirhan that close," he said.

Humphrey Not Candidate

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 17 (AP).—Sen. Hubert Humphrey said during the weekend that he will not be a candidate for the 1976 Democratic presidential nomination. However, Mr. Humphrey said that he was "not closing the door" on being drafted.

Saxbe Lauds FBI Head Kelley For Making Radical Changes

By Ronald J. Ostrow

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Director Clarence Kelley has made "radical changes in a masterful way" during the 17 months he has headed the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Attorney General William Saxbe said yesterday.

"The concept that the FBI was somehow aloof from the Justice Department—and from the government in some instances—is disappearing," he said in an interview.

Mr. Saxbe, who has resigned as attorney general to become ambassador to India but continues in office temporarily, said he was not disturbed by Mr. Kelley's statement last month defending the FBI's discontinued counter-subversion program, a 15-year effort that Mr. Saxbe said included some improper activities.

Mr. Kelley "has to bring them [FBI subordinates] along slowly," Mr. Saxbe said. "I can say those things because I don't have to live with them on a day-to-day basis. They're a very sensitive and effective and very proud group."

"I've never censored Kelley for toning down my attitude as he relays it to them," he said. "I'll be the son-of-a-bitch as long as I see progress towards a common goal."

"The FBI is changing with the times. For years they saw themselves as the bulwark against Communists or Socialists or any kind of infiltration into our government. When it's criminal, that's the way it should be. But when it's not criminal, they should only operate in that area authorized by Congress.

"They shouldn't have the capability of operating based on their own political philosophy."

The attorney general praised Mr. Kelley also for making "some drastic changes in switching from the high-statistics type of enforcement—like auto theft and property crimes—to the harder, tougher areas of the day-to-day investigations and enforcement of criminal acts that fall within their area of responsibility."

"We could fill our prisons with 19-year-old auto thieves, you know," Mr. Saxbe said.

'Isolated Instances'

A Justice Department study of the FBI's countersubversion program, a report which Mr. Saxbe released last month, concluded that the effort included "isolated instances of practices that can only be considered abhorrent in a free society."

But Mr. Kelley, noting that the program was conducted from 1956 to 1971, when, he said, America was threatened by violence-prone groups, said that for the FBI to have done less "would have been an abdication of its responsibilities to the American people."

Mr. Saxbe noted that in the wake of the Senate Judiciary Committee hearings on the ill-fated nomination of Patrick Gray 3d to be FBI director, the Senate set up a subcommittee on FBI oversight. "That's already been very helpful," Mr. Saxbe said.

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FBI Enjoined

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (AP).—The FBI was ordered by a federal judge yesterday not to snoop on the national convention of the Young Socialist Alliance, scheduled for Dec. 28 to Jan. 1 in St. Louis.

U.S. District Judge Thomas Griesa barred confidential informants of the FBI from "attending, surveilling, listening to, watching or otherwise monitoring" the sessions.

The alliance told Judge Griesa that FBI surveillance might discourage member attendance and might result in the keeping of lists that would jeopardize members if they later sought government jobs.

Judge Griesa ruled that "the proposed surveillance threatens a substantial impairment of the First Amendment rights" of those attending the convention, with the government failing to show justification.

Harvard Forger Denies Falsifying Research Data

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 17 (NYT).—Steven Rosenfeld, a senior who was forced to withdraw from Harvard College last week for fabricating letters of recommendation, has issued a statement denying that he also falsified results in a major biochemistry research project in which he was participating at the school.

Over the weekend, a team of Harvard biochemists led by Dr. David Dressler disclosed that after learning of the student's forgeries, they were preparing to withdraw the published results of the experiments, which had to do with the existence of an elusive "transfer factor" believed to transmit immune responses from one animal to another. Since April, the laboratory has been unable to reproduce the results it had initially achieved.

In his written statement yesterday, Mr. Rosenfeld, a straight-A student, admitted the letter forgeries. The letters were recommendations for medical school, for Phi Beta Kappa and for a scholarship.

He attributed his actions to "almost constant pressure on a controversial project, spending excessive time in the laboratory, and a demanding course load."

However, despite what he termed "irrational, highly regrettable and unquestionably wrong acts" concerning the letters, Mr. Rosenfeld maintained "there is absolutely no relation between these actions and the inability to reproduce our reported laboratory findings."

Mardian Finishes His Defense in Watergate Trial

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (AP).—Robert Mardian finished his defense testimony in the Watergate cover-up trial today by calling as character witnesses two state supreme court judges, two U.S. senators, and a former major league baseball player.

Mr. Mardian, a former assistant attorney general, is charged with taking part with four others in a conspiracy to obstruct justice in the Watergate case. He was described by Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., as a man of "the very highest reputation." Sen. Paul Fannin, R-Ariz., said Mr. Mardian had an excellent record.

Chief Justice Donald Wright of the California Supreme Court said Mr. Mardian's reputation for truth and veracity was excellent. So did Justice Jack Hayes of the Arizona Supreme Court.

Irv Noren, who played baseball with the Chicago Cubs, New York Yankees and Washington Senators and now is an Oakland A's coach, called Mr. Mardian's reputation "very good."

School Officials In Boston Defy Court on Busing

BOSTON, Dec. 17 (NYT).—The Boston School Committee yesterday defied a federal court order by refusing to approve a new school-desegregation busing plan for next fall.

Meeting only minutes before the plan was due in District Judge Arthur Garrity's courtroom, the committee members denounced the current court-ordered busing as having brought "bloodshed" and "racial hatred" to the city and voted, 3 to 2, not to approve it.

Judge Garrity, on Oct. 31, had ordered the School Committee to draw up, submit and "approve" a plan by noon yesterday. He has a hearing scheduled on the case tomorrow.

The judge had indicated that he was specifically ordering the School Committee to "approve" the plan because he wanted them responsible for and committed to its implementation.

[Four South Boston schools, which were closed because of racial violence, reopened quietly today, the AP reported.]

Christmas Tree Falls

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 17 (AP).—Strong winds blew down Copenhagen's 75-foot Christmas tree last night. No one was hurt when the giant spruce fell in the Town Hall Plaza.

Handling A-Arms While High

Ex-GI Reports Pot Use at Missile Base

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 17 (AP).—An Army code and cipher specialist, now off active duty, says that he and others at a nuclear missile base in West Germany smoked hashish frequently and were sometimes under its influence when they worked with nuclear weapons.

Donald Meyer, 25, said that he was honorably discharged with the rank of corporal on Dec. 15, 1973, and is still in the Army Reserve.

In an interview with the Milwaukee Journal, he estimated that 95 per cent of the 225 missilemen of the 74th Artillery Detachment used hashish in the 29 months he was there.

Mr. Meyer, now a college student, said that he and others could still do their jobs while they were under the influence of hashish, a close relative of marijuana.

Ruin a Good Thing

"You get to know what you can handle," he told the newspaper. "Too much hash and you would ruin a good thing."

Mr. Meyer said that he smoked hashish two or three times every four hours almost every day. He said that he was under the influence of the drug sometimes when he worked with secret material. He also said that soldiers of his detachment sometimes were high when they worked with nuclear weapons.

The detachment was stationed in Gunzburg, about 125 miles from the Czechoslovak border.

Mr. Meyer said that he chose to talk in order to demonstrate that a serious problem existed in his unit.

"If the Army would increase morale of its troops, they probably would not have to resort to hashish," he said.

The Soviet Union, he told the Journal, had a similar missile installation on the Czech side of the border.

Russians Loaded?

"We often wondered if they got loaded with hash, too," he said. "Their missile troops must have been as bored as ours."

Last April, Defense Department health officials in Washington said that an Army study in Germany found that 8 per cent of the men surveyed said they used hashish daily and 53 per cent said that they had tried it at least once. The survey was based on interviews with a small sample of the 185,000 Army men then stationed in West Germany.

In January, 1974, congressional testimony was released showing that a total of 3,847 persons with access to nuclear weapons were removed from their jobs within a single year because of drug abuse, mental illness, alcoholism or discipline problems. Drug abuse accounted for about 20 per cent of the removals, which occurred in 1972 and 1973.

GI Found Guilty

BERLIN, Dec. 17 (UPI).—A military court today declared Pvt. Robert Nuchow, 19, an alleged leader of a GI strike three weeks ago, guilty of a separate charge of refusing to cut his hair and sideburns to regulation length.

The special court scheduled sentencing for later this week.

Anti-Busing Clause Dropped From School Aid Bill in U.S.

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (NYT).—Congress finally resolved yesterday its four-month battle over school desegregation when the House followed the Senate's lead and nullified an anti-busing amendment in an education money bill, sending the measure to President Ford.

The anti-busing clause—which did not specifically mention busing—had been put into the $8.6-billion appropriations bill by the House two months ago, but was deleted Saturday by the Senate after a filibuster was narrowly defeated.

Introduced by Rep. Marjorie Holt, R-Md., the amendment was viewed by its opponents as a means of subverting the terms of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, which gave the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) the authority to enforce school desegregation.

HEW's Power

HEW has chosen to exercise this power by cutting off federal school funds, such as those contained in yesterday's bill, from those districts that it held to be not complying with the terms of the act.

The Holt amendment would have barred the department from demanding that schools receiving such funds classify students and teachers on the basis of race.

Officials of the department said the effect of the amendment would have been to block action by the department to withhold funds, and that the department thus could not have enforced the civil rights laws banning discrimination.

The Senate gave final approval yesterday to a bill that would require 30 per cent of all U.S. oil imports to be transported in American-built and operated tankers by 1977. The vote, sending the legislation to the White House, was 44 to 40.

Shipowners Protest

LONDON, Dec. 17 (UPI).—European and Japanese shipowners today attacked as "protectionism" the law restricting the amount of U.S. oil imports that can be carried by non-American flag vessels.

The Council of European and Japanese National Shipowners' Association, which represents more than half of the world's registered gross tonnage, said in a statement it was "deeply concerned" at the move, which it said had "serious international implications."

Learning About Government

12 New Members of House Get Cram Course at Harvard

By Robert Reinhold

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 17 (NYT).—Exuding youthful optimism and sincerity, a freshman class arrived at Harvard last week for "orientation," but there was not a student among its members.

The class consisted of a dozen newly elected members of the House of Representatives, brought here to spend a week learning in the halls of ivy before treading the halls of power in Washington.

Working on the Jacksonian theory that any concerned citizen can learn the ropes of government, Harvard invited the 12 new "congresspersons," one a woman, to an all-expenses-paid cram course on the complex issues they will soon face in Washington and the House's Byzantine internal procedures.

The 12 unanimously welcomed this opportunity to get a head start on learning about the workings of Congress, which provides no regular briefings for new members. "The less knowledge there is, the more authority those who have it can wield," observed James Florio, 37, a congressman-elect from Camden, N.J., who is a lawyer.

'Like Civics Class'

"I want to be a good legislator," said Larry Pressler, 32, a Republican from South Dakota who unseated an incumbent Democrat in November. "I have always abhorred the congressperson who issues press releases and never does anything. I am really learning how to get bills passed there—it's almost like civics class."

The 12 exchanged ideas with some of the leading intellectuals of Cambridge. They discussed inflation with the economists Otto Eckstein, Robert Solow and John Kenneth Galbraith, Asian policy with Prof. John Fairbank and Prof. Edwin Reischauer, campaign financing with the presidential expert Richard Neustadt, and tax reform with Prof. Stanley Surrey, a former assistant Treasury secretary.

The eight Democrats and four Republicans in the group mirror their class of 92 newcomers—average age 35, modishly dressed, somewhat more liberal than their predecessors, and determined to make Congress more open and accountable to the public. Few claim much political experience. There is a public relations man, an undertaker, a judge, an electronics engineer, three businessmen, a mayor, and a scholar with a PhD from Oxford. Only four are lawyers.

An Experiment

The idea behind this "experiment in political education" is to "find ways academic resources can be used to help elected officials perform their jobs more competently," said Jonathan Moore, a former government official who heads the Institute of Politics, which is conducting the program. The institute, dedicated to increasing cooperation between the academic and political worlds, is part of the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard.

The bipartisan program is co-directed by Mark Talisman, an aide to Rep. Charles Vanik, D-Ohio, and David Stockton, the executive director of the House Republican Caucus.

The Democrats in the class of 12, in addition to Mr. Florio, are Les AuCoin, 32, a former public relations man who is the first Democrat from Oregon's First District; Harold Ford, 39, a black representative from Tennessee and an undertaker; Carroll Hubbard, 37, a Kentucky lawyer who defeated a long-term incumbent; Martha Keys, 43, a housewife and Kansas coordinator for Sen. George McGovern's campaign for president in 1972; Robert Krueger, 39, of Texas, a former dean at Duke University; Norman Mineta, 41, the Japanese-American mayor of San Jose, Calif., and James Santini, 37, a District Court judge from Las Vegas.

The Republicans, in addition to Mr. Pressler, who is a lawyer, are David Emery, an engineer from Maine who, at 26, will be the youngest Republican in the House; Robert Kasten jr., 32, a Wisconsin businessman and state senator, and Gary Myers, 36, a steel executive from Pennsylvania.

Whatever their ideological differences, the 13 agreed on the matter of congressional reform. The recent reform undercutting the seniority system and diluting the power of the House Ways and Means Committee did not go far enough, they said.

United Press International.

CELLMATES—Fifteen-month-old Darrell Law listens to his mother read to him in bed at the Delaware State Prison in Prices Corner. Mrs. Law is serving time for embezzling from a bank and was allowed to have the baby stay when relatives could not care for him.

New Drug for Cancer Is First Effective Against Sarcomas

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (WP).—A new anti-cancer drug has given doctors their first chemical tool against bone and muscle cancers, which up to now have resisted drug treatments, a National Cancer Institute official reported yesterday.

The drug, adriamycin, "is the first drug that shows meaningful and significant activity against soft tissue and bone sarcomas (cancers of muscles and bone," said Dr. Stephen Carter, associate director for cancer therapy evaluation at the NCI's Division of Cancer Treatment.

"No other drugs do as well with sarcomas," Dr. Carter said.

He made his remarks at the opening of a two-day NCI seminar on adriamycin, which has just been approved by the Food and Drug Administration and will now be available to practicing doctors throughout America.

Dr. Carter cautioned that the drug is not "a breakthrough." Nor has it cured cases of bone and muscle cancer. But it has given scientists hope of more successful treatments by causing tumors to shrink at least by half for at least a month.

Risk of Heart Problems

Only 550 milligrams of the drug—about six months' worth—can be taken by a patient. If a patient takes more than that amount he runs the risk of severe heart problems which can cause death.

The drug, a type of antibiotic developed by the Italian pharmaceutical firm Farmaitalia, has been under study by cancer scientists around the world in the last four years.

Adriamycin has proved to be one of the most active anti-cancer drugs available. It has been shown to be useful in treating a wide variety of cancers—including advanced breast cancer, soft tissue and bone sarcomas, lung cancer, solid tumors in children, bladder cancers and cancers of the lymphatic system, Dr. Carter said.

But at the present time its greatest usefulness may be in the treatment of bone and muscle cancers, which have never been responded to drug treatments.

The only available treatments now are surgery and radiation and they are often unsuccessful.

Successes Reported

Reporting on tests conducted on a wide variety of cancer centers in the United States, Dr. Ronald Blum of the Harvard Medical School said 27 per cent of patients suffering from all types of sarcomas responded to adriamycin. Patients with cancer in soft tissue such as mucle, did somewhat better: Almost a third of them responded to the drug.

It is "one of the most powerful single agents against metastatic (spread) breast cancer," Dr. Blum reported, with a 37-per-cent rate of regression. It is now being used with other drugs on the most serious breast-cancer cases.

Adriamycin is the most expensive anti-cancer drug available, costing about $20 for a 10-milligram vial. Dr. Carter estimated it will cost $2,000 for a complete six-month course of treatment for the full 550 milligrams that a patient can take.

"It's going to make a significant impact on the cost of chemotherapy [drug treatment] for an advanced cancer patient," Dr. Carter.

Obituaries

Edward Pierce, 100, Founded Largest U.S. Brokerage Firm

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (NYT).—Edward Allen Pierce, 100, the last living original member of the nation's largest brokerage house, Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Inc., died in his Manhattan home yesterday.

One of the earliest and most prominent supporters of strong federal regulation of stockbrokers, at the age of 27 in 1901 he gave up what was then the handsome salary of $100 a week, as manager of a lumber business, to become a $20-a-week clerk on Wall Street.

By good fortune, he picked A. A. Housman & Co., one of the most prestigious firms in Wall Street, remembered even today as the firm where J. P. Morgan, the financier, kept an account.

Managing Partner

By the time he was 41 he was managing partner of the company. By 1927, as a tribute to his stature in the industry, the firm's name was changed to E. A. Pierce & Co. It merged with Merrill Lynch & Co. in 1940 to become the largest in the nation.

Under his guidance the firm that bore his name became the first to establish a stock ticker service from one coast to the other. Soon after World War II he convinced WRUL, the short-wave station, to send stock quotations to Europe and Latin America.

Active in philanthropic work, he once joined with Jacqueline Cochrane, the flier, and Rosalind Russell, the actress, in a nation-wide fund-raising drive for the Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation.

His name was associated with dozens of important ventures of the times and he was often mentioned as a candidate for government posts, including chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, the industry's regulatory body.

He is survived by his wife, Luella, 102.

AP.

Edward A. Pierce

Costas Varnalis

ATHENS, Dec. 17 (UPI).—Costas Varnalis, 90, a poet and a holder of the Lenin Peace Prize, died yesterday in an Athens hospital.

Born in 1884 in Burgas, Bulgaria, Mr. Varnalis studied in Athens and Paris and worked as a teacher until 1925 when he devoted himself to full-time writing.

His poems, mostly allegoric, were not easily understood and never became popular except for "The Fated" from his collection "The Light That Burns."

Karin Branzell

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (NYT).—Karin Branzell, 81, for 21 seasons a leading contralto at the Metropolitan Opera, died Sunday of an embolism while recovering from a pelvic fracture suffered in her home in Altadena, Calif.

In one of the Metropolitan's greatest Wagnerian eras, she sang Venus when Lauritz Melchior made his debut here as Tannhaeuser.

Born in Stockholm, daughter of a high-school principal and organist, she sang in a church choir until the late Crown Princess Margaret heard her there and sponsored her musical studies. A member of the Stockholm Royal Opera from 1912 to 1918, she was with the Berlin State Opera in 1919-23 and joined the Metropolitan in 1924.

Roy K. Ferguson

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (NYT).—Roy K. Ferguson, 81, chairman of the executive committee of the St. Regis Paper Co., which he had headed as president and chairman during its expansion from an upstate New York enterprise to a major national producer of paper products, died at his home, Timber Ridge Farm, Oyster Bay, N. Y.

Jack Gaver

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (UPI).—Jack Gaver, 68, UPI columnist and dean of Broadway drama critics, died yesterday at Gracie Square Hospital. He had reviewed the theater for 44 years.

DEATH NOTICES

It is with deep regret that we have to announce the passing away of the famous film director Anatole LITVAK, 72, on Dec. 15th, at the American Hospital in Paris. Cremation will take place on Fri., Dec. 20th, at 11 o'clock, at the Crematorium (Père Lachaise). He leaves a widow, Sophie LITVAK.

STEFAN FREUND PRIACEL, journalist, conference interpreter, professor at I.S.I.T., of Paris, 2 Ave. Dode-de-la-Brunerie, 16e, died Dec. 16th, 1974, aged 70 years. The ceremony will take place at the Crematorium Père Lachaise, at 2:30 p.m., Fri., Dec. 20th. The burial (close family only) is the same day at Cimetière d'Auteuil (Oise). This will be the only official notification.

U.S. Airline's Pilots Get 20% Pay Rise

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (U—United Air Lines and the Line Pilots Association agreed to a new contract will boost wages of the airli pilots by 20 per cent during next 31 months, the union s

A spokesman for the pi said the contract, which must be ratified by the uni Master Executive Council, co 5,400 pilots.

The increases are similar those agreed to by Delta Air Li earlier this year. Under the D agreement, senior pilots will ceive $81,200 a year after Feb 1976.

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Psychiatrists Praised Prisoner

Life Sentence Given Leftist Is a Cause Célèbre in France

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, Dec. 17 (WP).—Some of France's most respected intellectuals have rallied to the cause of a 30-year-old leftist who was sentenced to life imprisonment for a double murder he claims he did not commit. Their petition requests reconsideration of the verdict.

At stake in the case of Pierre Goldman, who appealed the verdict over the weekend, is less the question of his guilt in the killing of a pharmacist and her assistant in December, 1969, than the whole concept of redemption.

For while Goldman admitted having committed three armed robberies, he has, since his imprisonment in 1970, undergone a remarkable change of heart.

What moved the appeal's signers—from playwright Eugene Ionesco, novelist Françoise Sagan, actors Yves Montand and wife Simone Signoret to former Premier Pierre Mendès-France and Marxist philosopher Régis Debray—was Goldman's transformation.

Goldman, son of a Jewish couple active in the anti-Nazi Resistance in World War II, told the court that his holdups, which netted $6,500, "were of a suicidal character."

Active in Communist, then far-left politics in the early and mid-sixties, Goldman traveled extensively in Cuba and Latin America among revolutionary circles. He returned to Paris in May, 1968, when a worker-student upheaval undermined the authority of President de Gaulle.

But while in prison, Goldman won two undergraduate degrees, in Spanish and philosophy. He is now preparing doctoral theses on philosopher Jean-Paul Sartre and on Latin American problems.

Above and beyond admiring such intellectual prowess, which is always esteemed in France, left, right and center have rallied behind Goldman because of the praise heaped on him by psychiatrists and the director of Fresnes Prison, who noted the defendant's help in putting down a jail riot last summer.

Limits of Testimony

Typical of the apolitical backing for Goldman was the comment in the right-wing newspaper L'Aurore. The newspaper wondered if the verdict had not marked the limits of psychiatric testimony in criminal cases, for doctors had noted Goldman's progress from the brink of schizophrenia to his present ability to cope with society.

"One must consider henceforth whether [psychiatrists'] testimony is listened to only when it helps the prosecution and must be rejected when favoring the defendant," the newspaper said.

The verdict handed down just after midnight Saturday touched off a storm of protest as lawyers and older bystanders joined Goldman's young, leftist friends in hooting at judge and jury.

Shouts of "assassins" and "racists" were heard as the leftists gave the stiff-armed Nazi salute in derision and fought for nearly a half-hour with the police, who finally managed to restore order.

Although Goldman had helped to conduct his own defense—and tried to show that the prosecution's case was based largely on an informer protected from public confrontation by law—his own bitter remark summed up the verdict better than the judge's formal statement.

"The absurdity of this sentence," he said, "is in perfect keeping with my fundamental aptitude to be accused."

Red Artillery Hits A Position Within 7 Miles of Saigon

SAIGON, Dec. 17 (AP).—Communist-led forces shelled government positions within seven miles of the capital, the military command said today. It was the closest action to Saigon in the current 12-day-old offensive, which the command said has caused almost 5,000 government casualties.

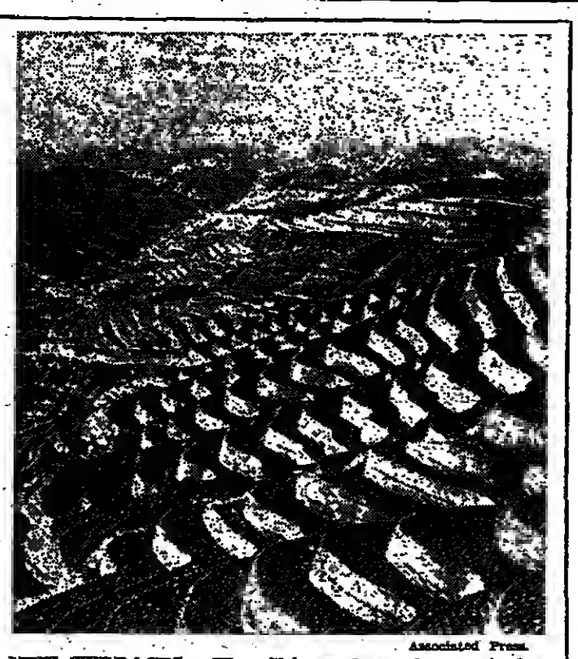
The command described the attacks as harassment and spokesmen said that there seemed to be no direct threat to Saigon itself.

Five government positions were reported hit by Viet Cong artillery and mortar shells.

The military command also said that the government's garrison in the Mekong Delta town of Hung Long, 115 miles southwest of Saigon, fled last night after a three-hour shelling and infantry assault.

There was no word of the number of defenders or their fate.

The town had been under siege since Dec. 6, when the offensive started in the Delta. An attempt to send reinforcements was blocked when the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong put out of action two South Vietnamese battalions totaling about 800 men.



Associated Press.

NEW TERRACES—The Chinese have for centuries terraced hillsides for crops to prevent erosion from drought and flooding and to secure stable yields. The work is continuing, as newly developed farmland in the northwestern province of Shensi demonstrates.

High-Altitude Jet Pollution Tested by NASA and Airlines

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (AP).—Hoping to determine if jet planes pollute the upper atmosphere—as ecologists insist—the National Aeronautics and Space Administration is equipping four commercial airliners with sensors to measure pollution.

The five-year program began this week when a United Air Lines Boeing 747 carried the detectors for the first time. It will take readings during normal commercial flights over the continental United States and between the West Coast and Hawaii.

Within months, 747 jets of three other airlines will operate the sensors: Pan American over its international air lanes, Qantas of Australia in the Southern Hemisphere and the Scandinavian Airlines System over the north polar route.

The $5-million project is called GASP, for Global Air Sampling Program. The goal is to determine how jet exhausts and other pollution sources affect the atmosphere at altitudes above 20,000 feet.

Porter Perkins, GASP project manager, said that the results may show whether the level of the ozone, which shields the earth from harmful ultraviolet solar radiation, is changing, whether jet vapor trails contribute to cloud cover and how much of the dust comes from aircraft.

When the planes climb to an altitude of 20,000 feet, the air sampling equipment turns on automatically and does not interfere with regular aircraft operations. A tube protruding six inches beneath the first class cabin takes in air for analysis by the instruments aboard the aircraft.

The system measures dust particles, carbon monoxide, ozone, water vapor, carbon dioxide and oxides of nitrogen. The Boeing 747's modern navigational gear permits this data to be coordinated with aircraft location, altitude, temperature and speed at the time of measurements.

The ozone layer of the upper atmosphere absorbs the greater part of ultraviolet rays from the sun. In mild doses, this radiation causes sunburn; in larger doses, some fear it could cause skin cancer. If the full force were experienced at the earth's surface, it could be fatal to all life.

One of the arguments used in defeating the U.S. supersonic transport program three years ago was that the plane's emissions might somehow damage the ozone.

The 43 Soviet Years of a U.S.-Born Farm Expert

Pensioner in Russia With Negro Nationality

By Robert C. Toth

MOSCOW, Dec. 17—George Winoski Tynes has to be one of the Soviet Union's more unusual citizens.

He was born in Roanoke, Va., but has lived and worked here for 43 years. More unusual is that he is the son of a black preacher father and Dakota Indian mother. As a Russian official said with some understatement:

"It is not very usual to find a black on our collective farms."

Mr. Tynes, now 68, prefers the word "Negro," which is the description of his "nationality" on his internal Soviet passport.

He came here in 1931, at the age of 25, on a two-year contract as an agriculture specialist and was put to work in the middle-Asian republic of Uzbekistan where, he recalled last week, he seemed to fit in.

"Down there, they thought I was a Uzbek," he chuckled. "A little bigger and a little darker than most, but they tried to talk Uzbek to me."

Mixed All Up

"I used to get mixed all up," he laughed again at the recollection. "Then, there was Georgian and Ukrainian and Russian," he said in recalling his movements. "I'm still learning Russian, but I speak all right now."

Mr. Tynes has three children by his Ukrainian-Russian wife, and three grandchildren and a pension from the Leninsky Collective Fishery near Moscow, where he was chief of the large duck-breeding operation.

It was not ideology but "just a job" that brought him here in 1931, he said, "and maybe some interest in seeing the country I'd read some books about."

"That time there was the Depression in America, yes?" he continued in a curious mixture of Russian construction and black Southern patois. "Last to find work, first to be fired, that's what American Negroes say."

He had graduated that year from Wilberforce University, in Ohio, where he starred in several sports, particularly football. With his degree in vocational agriculture education, he was certified "to teach in colored schools" in Baltimore, according to a certificate he retains. But there was no work.

The Young Ladies

An American named John Golden persuaded him and about 10 others to come to the Soviet Union. Most of the rest returned after the two-year contract ended. Golden died in Tashkent, "and I was, you know, this way and that way," about renewing, he added with a flip-flop of his huge hands. "And then, there were the young ladies," he smiled.

He signed up again and in 1936 met his wife-to-be, who was a bookkeeper on the collective farm at which he was working. They married and he went back to America for his first visit.

He returned here, according to an article by his eldest son, Slava, a Novosti journalist, because "he was carried away with the general enthusiasm and shared the people's convictions in the triumph of Socialism."

In the highly polemic article two years ago, Slava also wrote that his father wanted to "make known the truth about the most just social system in the world to the millions of his colored brothers and sisters suffering under the yoke of discrimination and rightlessness."

George Tynes tells it more simply: "I liked the work and the people and the way they treated me. I like the system very much. I feel I've been free, that there are no bars because of color on me or my children."

So in 1939 he became a citizen, was drafted into the army (but spent the war on a farm) and reared two sons and a daughter.

Slava, now 35, was graduated from the prestigious Moscow State University. Emilia, 34, graduated from a teachers' college, taught for a few years in Ghana and now also works for Novosti.

The youngest son, Ruben, 24, is a bus driver. "He's like some are in America, a little lazy," sighed George with a paternal smile. "After he gets a little something in the head, he'll be all right."

No Discrimination

"But my kids don't understand what race prejudice is," he said. "I've found no discrimination here. The government's against it."

A correspondent, aware of periodic complaints by black African students here, began to say "But sometimes human nature . . ."

"Oh, human nature, yes, but not government policy," Mr. Tynes replied. "You might find some people . . ." he trailed off, then said: "But everyone has been very, very nice to me."

Initially, Mr. Tynes had privileges, such as access to stores open only to foreigners, but he does not now, and "I don't ask for anything special any more."

He has a Moskovitch car and an apartment in a Moscow suburb with 40 square meters of space (about 400 square feet), which is large by Soviet standards.

His collective farm is fairly well-to-do, this year realizing an income of a million rubles ($1.34 million), and Mr. Tynes has "several medals for exemplary organization of labor and improvements at various poultry breeding sections" from the government, according to the news agency Tass. A car and large flat would not be unusual perquisites in the situation.

And, all told, George Tynes seems without regrets. He has been back to America several times, most recently in 1970, when his sister died. "We don't have all that fancy stuff in houses that folks in America have," he said, "but we live all right and living conditions here are getting better and better every day."

For the future, he said he may again visit the United States in 1976 "when you have the 200th anniversary" of the American Revolution and he is planning to write a book, to be published here, about his life.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Martinique

At their weekend meeting, the Presidents of the United States and France apparently reached a broad and useful measure of agreement on how to try to cope with the huge price increases dictated by the oil cartel a year ago. And in the process, they also seem to have given a new and more constructive cast to Franco-American relations. Only last February at the Washington Energy Conference, American efforts to coordinate Atlantic energy policy had been received by France in a negative spirit of Gaullist resentment. At Martinique, however, the leaders of both countries acted on the realization that Atlantic tension is an indulgence inconsistent with their deep economic needs. There was evident a willingness to find an effective compromise solution of the principal tactical question before them—how to go about preparing consumers for the long and difficult negotiations with the oil producers that are now required.

The upshot was agreement on a preparation procedure combining incorporating (1) the nonprovocative format favored by the French, who rely heavily on imported oil and are fearful of the West's doing anything that the oil producers might take as confrontation, and (2) the measured pace favored by the United States, which hesitates to go into a conference with the oil producers until the consumers have organized themselves as best they can. If the consumers agree to this procedure—and the French believe they will—then the year 1975 will see a series of conferences that may well determine not only whether the nations on either side of the Atlantic continue as a community but whether the industrialized nations as individual states rise or fall.

Considering these stakes, it is no surprise that there has been such difficulty on the Western side figuring out how to respond to the oil price increases. For the United States the problem has been compounded by the evident desire not just to cope with the oil shock but to provide a degree of Western leadership consistent with the requirements of alliance cohesion at a moment of very great disarray. As for the French, even after Martinique they have not entirely abandoned their apprehension that cooperation with the United States means putting too much of their future in American hands. Some Frenchmen profess to fear, for instance, that Washington is less interested in lowering oil prices than it is in becoming independent in energy—behind a shield of high prices—and then dominating an impoverished Europe. But such French apprehensions seem to have been subordinated, for now anyway, to a wider vision of Western cooperation. A case can be made that the preparatory steps which the United States had already taken with other Europeans since the conference last February had left the French little choice but to come aboard now. It surely is better to stress, however, that the French—with the reservations required by the continuing internal political imperatives of Gaullism—are aboard.

Symbolic—and satisfyingly so—of the new Franco-American desire to remove the spectacle and distraction of alliance bickering was the agreement by Mr. Ford and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing on French compensation of $100 million for U.S. military bases closed by France when France departed the integrated military organization of NATO a decade ago and forced the evacuation of American NATO forces deployed in France. This is an issue which could have been resolved at any moment the two countries chose. That they have chosen this particular moment says a great deal about the spirit in which they and perhaps the oil producers will be entering the conference—and addressing their differences—on the infinitely more urgent problem of oil.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Support for Portugal

The United States has finally abandoned its shortsighted wait-and-see policy toward Portugal and launched a modest economic aid program aimed at helping the effort to build "a free and democratic society" in that country after 40 years of dictatorship. This represents a turnaround by Secretary of State Kissinger, who had marked time on the aid issue presumably because the Portuguese Communist party had demonstrated its strength since its return to legality and because its leader is a minister in the present government.

Washington's aloofness was unquestionably helping to advance the very condition that worried Mr. Kissinger. Many Portuguese were getting the idea that the United States had written off their country as one certain to go Communist. Democratic forces of the center—the New Democrats, the Democratic Social Center, Christian Democrats and some Social Democrats—felt abandoned. The Communists, fortified by strong positions in the unions, universities, press and public service, were exploiting a "wave-of-the-future" psychology.

Portugal's Communists were well equipped to take maximum advantage of the vacuum left by the collapse of the dictatorship last April. They had maintained an underground organization superior to those of the democratic parties and they could count on lavish aid from the Soviet Union, which they had slavishly supported even on the invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968.

Despite their strong position and the support they get from some quarters in the powerful Armed Forces Movement, however, the Communists and their allies fear free elections and are urging delay of those for a constituent assembly, scheduled for next March. Though the Communists will remain an important force, there was never any reason to write off the strength of the democrats or the possibilities of a lasting democracy in Portugal. It is a relief that Mr. Kissinger has now apparently recognized that fact.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Capping Chemical War

Searing memories of trench warfare and bayonet charges through fields of choking mustard gas floated over the hearings of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Not France in World War I but Vietnam many wars later inspired Senate action that is expected to lead to ratification of the 1925 Geneva protocol outlawing chemical and biological warfare. It is a tribute to Sen. William Fulbright, winding up his distinguished career as chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, that a compromise has been worked out so that the United States can at last sign this agreement.

In the Vietnam war years, the government had expressed willingness to ratify the ban but with the understanding that defoliants and riot control gases were exempted. This was a stumbling block since the chemical warfare in Vietnam was considered "lethal" and thus in violation of the Geneva protocol. Now the administration is giving assurances to the Senate that, as a matter of national policy, President Ford is prepared to renounce first the use of herbicides and riot-control agents except in specified defensive ways, such as where civilians are used to screen attacks and in rescue missions.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee also unblocked and approved a companion treaty, the biological warfare convention, that would formally renounce germ warfare. This leaves another modern means of warfare—environmental—still to be renounced by treaty. Last summer the United States and the Soviet Union issued a joint statement calling for effective measures to overcome environmental modification—such as the Air Force's "rainmaking" along the Ho Chi Minh Trail—for military purposes.

In the larger realm of intercontinental missiles and nuclear arms control, putting the chemical and biological genii back in the bottle may seem insignificant. But these steps against debilitating forms of warfare—which inevitably spill over the theaters of conflict and endanger civilian populations—can serve as a signal of national intent on larger matters of disarmament and a true "cap" on the terrible weaponry of civilized nations.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

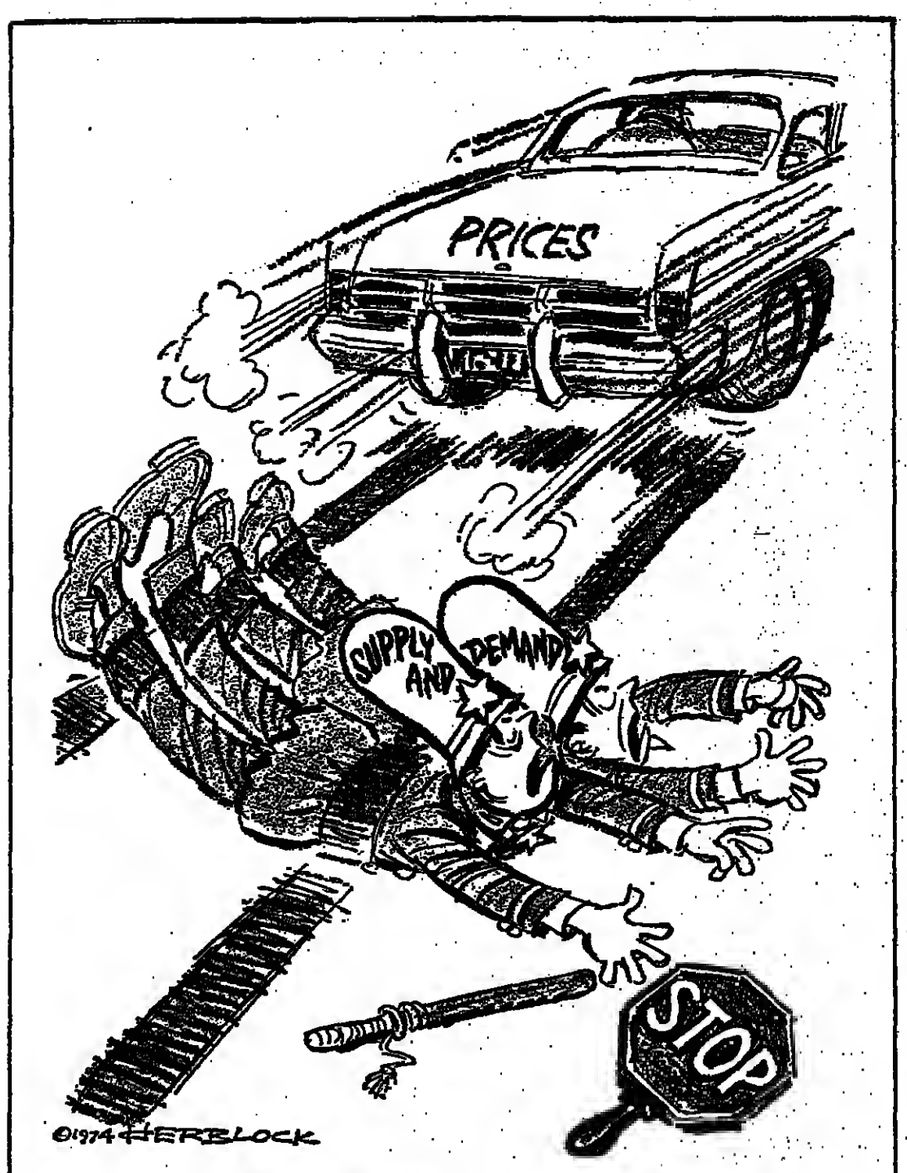
December 18, 1899

NEW YORK—Abraham Lincoln popularized the phrase: "Never swap horses while crossing a stream." Now that Lord Roberts has been appointed commander in chief of the British forces in South Africa, and Lord Kitchener his chief of staff, it would seem that England has done precisely that. But for what purpose? Wouldn't it be better for England to end the war now and come to some kind of understanding for an arrangement with the Boers? The whole world would praise such an action on Britain's part.

Fifty Years Ago

December 18, 1924

NEW YORK—Thousands of people from all ranks of society, from the laborer in overalls on the way to his work, to banking and industrial leaders, stood silently outside the Grand Central Station this morning when the body of Samuel Gompers arrived from the West. For more than 50 years he was the leader of organized labor in America, the friend of the working man and honest mediator between employer and employee. His great qualities will be missed.



'There's No Respect for the Law Any More.'

The Real French Connection

By C.L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—Moscow has followed up its increasing détente with Paris by opening here a rather boring exposition called "France and the U.S.S.R.—The Great Moments of a Tradition."

This displays some socialist realist paintings, some ceramics with hortatory slogans and pre-Communist mementos including French paintings from Russian museums.

It is not a fascinating show for Parisians who are accustomed to the finest exhibits in the world, yet it has drawn considerable crowds of curiosity seekers and the politically committed. Isn't it time for the United States to prepare and present its own panorama of the long Franco-American alliance?

An odd facet of their two-centuries-old friendship is that the French and Americans have often admired but rarely understood each other. We gave more credit from the start to Lafayette in our national legend than to the commanders of significant French forces aiding Washington—Rochambeau, De Grasse and d'Estaing. And the most important of the early French Americanophiles, King Louis XVI, is famous in the United States only for losing his head.

Where's 'Hawkeye'?

Benjamin Franklin, precursor of the USIA, solemnly assured a Parisian journalist that all Philadelphia workingmen read "a few good works of philosophy or politics for an hour after dinner," which made Madame de Staël toy with the idea of moving her famous salon to that city. When Jules Verne and his brother visited New York State after the American Civil War, they imagined it peopled with feathered natives and they addressed each other as "Hawkeye" and "Chingachgook."

Only in great wars, during the last two of which they fought as allies, did the two nations take each other seriously. France was the "arsenal of democracy" for the first world conflict when U.S. forces used French aircraft, artillery and trucks. The situation was reversed in the second conflict. No one was then concerned about the national label of a weapon's origin—so long as it worked well.

The two political systems have never really been quite the same. Nevertheless, Lafayette sent the key of the Bastille to George Washington in 1790 and it now hangs in Mount Vernon. With it, the French marquis gave his personal courier, Tom Paine, a letter for Washington, which said:

"The key is the symbol of the first ripe fruits of American principles translated into Europe . . . That the principles of America opened the Bastille is not to be doubted, and therefore the key comes to its right place."

New York's Statue of Liberty is, of course, a French contribution—just as the refurbishment of Versailles has been an American contribution. Both partners have helped each other at many moments but they aren't graceful about recalling this fact.

Few foreign writers have had an influence here comparable to Poe's. Hemingway, Fitzgerald, Pound and Gertrude Stein established a glowing tradition of literary Americans in Paris. However, secretaries of state—Acheson, Dulles, Rusk and Kissinger—have, each in his way, managed to roil the French—and vice versa.

Now, thanks to Presidents Ford and Giscard d'Estaing, we seem, after a long period of acrimony, to be entering another amiable era. This is the moment to put some pleasant propaganda logs on the kindling lit at Martinique.

France's ambassador to London, Jacques de Beaumarchais, has a fascinating collection of papers from his ancestor, author of "The Barber of Seville" and "The Marriage of Figaro" and also a secret agent charged with mustering France's support for Washington. Likewise, Count René de Chambrun, direct descendent of Lafayette and honorary U.S. citizen, possesses an immense store of his ancestor's memorabilia.

Might not such material be publicly displayed at a new Franco-American exposition? And the key to the Bastille? And manuscripts written in Paris by Hemingway, Stein, Pound, Fitzgerald? And great French paintings now possessed by American museums or collectors? And some of the fine statues of the Franco-American 18th century firmament by the French sculptor, Jean Antoine Houdon, who visited America with Benjamin Franklin, at Thomas Jefferson's instance.

If one begins to think seriously about possibilities, the list is endless and the opportunity represented is immense. Why should not some benevolently-inclined Frenchmen and Americans start considering such a project—not for the purpose of underscoring a new phase in relationships but to remind the citizens of both nations that, regardless of temporary, sour moments, this is an old friendship with great survival capacity.

A Touch of Whimsy

Some Notes on Trade

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK.—The headlines suggest a few whimsies for the season of toys and tinsel:

• Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has suggested that President Ford trade his press secretary, Ronald Nessen, for Nicole Seguin, a young woman who works in the press office of President Giscard d'Estaing of France. This is the best idea Kissinger has had since peace was at hand. Let's trade Nessen and Ford, even up, for Mlle Seguin and Giscard d'Estaing; as a fallback position we could even throw in a low draft choice from pro football.

This trade would not straighten out either country, as that is not possible. But Giscard d'Estaing, who is supposed to be a winner like Kissinger, would at least keep the Pentagon off balance with his reputed habit of slipping away, at night, leaving only a sealed envelope to say where he can be reached in the event of nuclear war.

In Paris, Ford would have his finger on the button of a smaller nuclear force, and could fly the Concorde at supersonic speeds, instead of subsonic old Air Force One, thus enabling him to get farther away, more often, from his responsibilities. So both sides would gain, if the French somewhat more.

For that reason, maybe they'd take Earl Butz too.

• The Shah of Iran is reported to be looking around for good investments for the untold billions piling up under his mattress, owing to the 400-per-cent increase in the price of oil. On behalf of the elitists and sybarites of the world, I propose that the Shah buy the Iner France and restore it to the North Atlantic sealanes.

Deficit

After all, when Giscard d'Estaing took the ship out of service, it was only losing $20 million a year, which is walking-around money to the Shah, and considerably less than he could lose by investing in the stock market or, say, a book about Arthur Goldberg. What's more, the deficit could be reduced if the Shah bought the France.

First, the ship runs on oil, of which the Shah has so much he could fuel her out of annual leakage without displacing a single American order. Second, probably half of the $20-million deficit resulted from the cost of Iranian caviar, which used to be served free in the first-class dining room—one passenger, one kilo, more or less. Assuming the Shah owns the caviar as he owns the oil, two major items of overhead could thus be eliminated. Surely the rest of the deficit could be written off to advertising—rename it the Iran—and goodwill from those of us who do not love the austerities of jet economy class, not to mention airline plastic food.

Finally, of course, the Shah could take over the plush Normandie suite for his own, thus establishing the Iran as the world's largest yacht. That'd show Ari O.

• New Hampshire is about to be without one U.S. senator. In the November election to succeed Republican Norris Cotton, who is getting out while the getting is good, Republican Louis Wyman was first declared the winner by 542 votes. In a recount, Democrat John Durkin was declared the winner by 10 votes. The Republican State Executive Council took another recount and declared Wyman the winner by two votes. Meanwhile, a state court has ruled out holding another election.

It is respectfully suggested that New Hampshire declare both men the loser, and go with the one they've got, lightening the load by half.

• Cheering notes for paunchy old parties:

The National Football League season is mercifully coming to an end. On its last weekend of regular competition, George Blanda of Oakland came off the bench and threw a touchdown pass against Dallas. Blanda is 47 years old. Across the continent, Earl Morrall of Miami threw two touchdown passes against the New England Patriots. Morrall is 40 years of age.

Mellow

In the nation's capital, Sonny Jurgensen of the Redskins threw only one touchdown pass against Chicago but the big plays in two other touchdown drives were his completed passes of 27 and 35 yards. Despite his youthful nickname, Jurgensen is 40 years old, too. All three of these mellow quarterbacks will be moving with their teams into the NFL's interminable playoff season.

Would that it could be said of all of us of the same general vintage what one of Chicago's downy-cheeked defensive backs said of Jurgensen after the game: "That old guy—he really has everything down. I mean, he really knows what to do." Now that's an epitaph.

• The other day, Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona voted against confirmation of Nelson Rockefeller as vice-president. The senator did not say so but it is permissible to speculate that he may still have the same reservation about Rockefeller that he expressed during their 1964 contest for the Republican presidential nomination.

"I don't really mind Rocky being president," Goldwater said then. "I just hate to think about all those gas pumps in front of the White House."

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Letters

The UNESCO

A reminder to your readers *vis à vis* Mr. Essat's letter (IHT, Dec. 12): The Arab Higher Committee for Palestine as well as Arab states rejected the UN plan for partitioning British mandated Palestine in November 1947 and then together invaded the whole country. It cost 10,000 Jews to defend the UN resolution, the equivalent then of 3 million Americans.

Since French mails have been held up, allow me to add to Mr. Obligado's letter (IHT, Dec. 5) re UNESCO and Israel in which he failed to mention that the archaeological digs in Jerusalem, condemned by UNESCO's General Conference, have been examined and approved by international archaeologists including the recent General Director of UNESCO, René Maheu.

DANIEL SPICEHANDLER.
Paris.

Sexism Charged

Joseph Kraft, in his article, "EEC Summit and Weakness of Europeans" (IHT, Dec. 10) states that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing "tends to concentrate his efforts on such relatively marginal issues as reform of abortion laws, wiretapping practices and the playing of the national anthem." I think that to French women, legalized abortion is not quite the same as the tempo of the national anthem. While tape recordings of fetal heartbeats are being played, women tend to ignore drumbeats slowed to Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's preference. Thank you, Mr. Kraft, for unconsciously reemphasizing the fact that even among educated persons who claim to know better, sexism still runs rampant.

CATHERINE CASHION.
Paris.

U.S. Vote Abroad

Apropos of Alfred Davidson's article, "American Vote Abroad—Time to Hurry" (IHT, Dec. 10): "Taxation without representation" was a vital issue 200 years ago—why not now?

PATRICIA BROCH.
Lausanne, Switzerland.

No Wonder

Bill Mauldin's cartoon showing a farmer and a consumer being drawn side-by-side through the wringer by the middle man has both wringer rollers rolling in the same direction—irrefutable evidence that nobody really understands the economic crisis.

DON HARMON.
Berne.

The Bank Experts

Are the bank authorities of the Western world truly as incompetent or unprincipled as they appear to be? For how much longer must the "little guy" and the currency system as a whole suffer from the infamous profiteering engineered by commercial banks and international companies? The latest example of the brainlessness (or is it bad faith) of our monetary officials came last week, when the bottom nearly dropped out of the pound sterling.

We are now told that this occurred because large oil companies "unloaded" huge amounts of sterling after Saudi Arabia announced that it no longer wants to be paid for oil in that currency. A run on a currency such as happened to the pound is caused by banks and companies. Why then are they not controlled by central banks? Why is that when they buy large amounts of any currency they are not required to register the purchase with the authorities? And then be required to resell the money in small amounts only, so as not to disturb the currency exchanges?

And finally, wouldn't the very fastest way to stop currency upheavals and profiteering be to *require that they resell large holdings at the same price at which they bought them?*

I.M.G.
Paris.

Rockefeller's Problem

Small wonder that Mr. Rockefeller pledged not to lavish further money upon federal officials when vice-president (IHT, Dec. 13). That will not be necessary anymore. As the second top executive, he will be in a position to simply command them, and have them fired when needed.

The real danger will now be that he exercises his unfathomable generosity toward congressmen. This is a point the latter were apparently not bothered about.

MICHEL GUEDES.
Tours, France.

Arab Stereotypes

With astonishment I learned from Prof. Ayad al-Qazzaz (IHT, Dec. 12) of "general American stereotypes of the Arabs" with which I had hitherto been unacquainted. An American, educated in America, I remember having been indoctrinated with a profound humility and reverence before the achievements of Graeco-Roman civilization (as well as those of Arab civilization among many others) in science, mathematics, arts, architecture, literature, religion, and law.

It was with incomprehension that I read the criticism that "there is little emphasis on foreign countries" in the U.S. educational system (causing me to wonder what proportion of the Arab population has the good fortune to study *any* history when *one considers that for millions* of them mere survival is a full-time job). Quite the contrary to Mr. al-Qazzaz's declaration, I was drowned in ancient history from early grades and onward through middle and modern European history almost to the exclusion of our own passionate American history.

Besides these inaccuracies which reduce Mr. al-Qazzaz's article to a visceral rather than cerebral outpouring, two things further vitiate the value of his writing:

1) His bitter accusation of the American press for "distorted or misreported facts" when it labels as "terrorism" an Arab Palestinian who "defends himself" (as in the murders of men, women and children of any nation democratically slain at random in airports or embassies or hijacked airplanes) and,

2) His sarcasm when speaking of the Israelis, described extravagantly, he thinks, as "young" (to be sure, most of their 6 million parents were incinerated before reaching old age), "hard-working" (are they in fact lazy—can they afford to be?), "brave" (what else can you call a handful of people who survive completely surrounded by enemies bent on their destruction?), "marvelous pioneers who have made the desert bloom" (why is that objectionable?).

And lastly, can one conceive of any Arab nation employing in their universities a teacher of American origin who could deliver himself publicly and *in print* of such utterances as Prof. al-Qazzaz of California State University has done in the "biased" American press?

SHEILA ALDENDORFF.
Paris.

IRA at the UN

Upon having learned that the IRA was banned from England, I wonder why they don't ask for representation in the United Nations where other terrorist groups have been accorded a warm reception!

G.A. PERNES.
Porto, Portugal.

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Long With Shortages

Rhodesians Believe Sanctions Have Provided Some Benefits

By Tom Lambert

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Dec. 17. "Well, how shall I put it about sanctions?" a Rhodesian entrepreneur asked the other day when questioned about the effects of a nearly 10-year-old economic embargo against his country.

"Let's put it this way," he suggested. "They brought us more benefits than disbenefits; they have been a blessing as well as a nuisance."

If Rhodesia's official statistics are valid, if assessments by its Rhodesian Banking Corp. are accurate, the appraisal was not wide of the mark.

For since 1965, when Britain applied sanctions to this country in retaliation for its unilateral declaration of independence from its former motherland, Rhodesia does not seem to have fared too badly economically.

True, some spices—pepper for example—are in short supply. Some whiskies are difficult to obtain. So are some makes of automobiles and cigars. A Rhodesian friend leaving Salisbury the other day to mail him a household appliance, a particular foreign brand which, he said, he could not buy now in this country. And temporary shortages of some foods and other commodities are not uncommon.

But generally the sanctions do not seem to have caused any visible hardships.

This is not to say that Rhodesia relishes the sanctions, observed officially by all members of the United Nations except South Africa and, in part, the United States, which has been buying Rhodesian chrome.

In a speech the other day announcing a cease-fire with Rhodesia's black nationalist guerrillas and an agreement to talk with them about this white-supremacy country's future rule, Prime Minister Ian Smith said with a hint of truculent regret that those developments did not mean the sanctions against Rhodesia are to be lifted. And he demanded that the ways in which they have been thwarted should still be kept secret.

The route for goods coming into or leaving this landlocked country, bordered on three sides by sanction-observing and generally hostile black nations, is believed to pass through South Africa. Oddly enough, some of Rhodesia's products are said to find their way by way of South Africa and third countries to Rhodesia's neighbors and to other black countries.

Commenting on sanctions, the Rhodesian Banking Corporation's "Businessman's Guide to Rhodesia" said that, while they had "an adverse effect on certain aspects of the economy, in other ways they have, ironically, been beneficial."

New Trade Pattern

The corporation's booklet said that, before the sanctions, Britain had been Rhodesia's most important trading partner. But after the advent of sanctions, the booklet said, Rhodesia's trade pattern was "entirely restructured [and] new sources of supply were soon found to fill the vacuum created by the British withdrawal."

The booklet did not identify Rhodesia's new supply sources but said, "More often than not, foreign supplies proved to be superior to their British counterparts in respect of price, quality and promptness of delivery."

Further, the booklet said, sanctions had so diversified Rhodesian farming—from its once prime dependence on tobacco into other crops such as corn, cotton and wheat, and also cattle—that agriculture has been transformed "from a position of vulnerability to one of soundness and strength."

© Los Angeles Times.

Border Clash With Upper Volta Reported by Mali

BAMAKO, Mali, Dec. 17 (Reuters).—Troops from Mali and Upper Volta clashed yesterday along the frontier between the two countries for the second time in three days, an official Mali communiqué said today.

The communiqué, broadcast on Mali radio, said Upper Volta armed forces attempted to penetrate Mali territory yesterday. Malian soldiers repulsed them, a communiqué said.

Last Saturday, according to the Mali government, an Upper Volta patrol opened fire on Mali security forces on the frontier. Some Upper Volta soldiers and weapons were captured Saturday, the Mali authorities said.

There were no reports on casualties in either clash.

Meanwhile, in the Upper Volta capital of Ouagadougou, an official communiqué published Sunday said "Malian military elements" attacked an Upper Volta patrol on Saturday morning, 3 kilometers inside Upper Volta territory.

Mali radio announced today that Upper Volta decided yesterday to close the frontier.

John Vorster UPI.

UN Council Bids Pretoria Free Namibia

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 17 (AP).—The Security Council called for the first time today for a commitment from South Africa to withdraw from South-West Africa, which the UN calls Namibia.

A resolution adopted unanimously "demands that South Africa make a solemn declaration that it will comply" with UN resolutions and a World Court decision calling for such withdrawal.

The UN resolutions, dating back to 1966, declare South Africa's League of Nations mandate over the territory to be ended and call for its withdrawal. The World Court opinion says that Pretoria is obligated to end its rule of the territory.

African-Sponsored Step

The African-sponsored resolution further "demands that South Africa take the necessary steps to effect the withdrawal... and to transfer power to the people" with UN help and that, meanwhile, it free political prisoners, abolish racist laws and accept the return of South-West African political exiles.

The resolution specifies that the council will meet by May 30 to review Pretoria's compliance and, in case of noncompliance, to consider further measures.

Before voting, the council agreed to invite an official of the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), a Namibian liberation movement, to testify on the issue. The official, Peter Mushihenge, has the title of Secretary for Foreign Relations of SWAPO.

SWAPO is known to have helped draft the resolution, put before the council by its three African members, Cameroon, Kenya and Mauritania.

Reportedly Backed by Blacks

Vorster Is Said to Have Plan For Rhodesia Majority Rule

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Dec. 17 (UPI).—South African Prime Minister John Vorster has devised a plan acceptable to black Rhodesian nationalists which could produce African majority rule here within five years, diplomatic sources said today.

The plan has been accepted "enthusiastically" by Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, they said. The Zambian leader and Mr. Vorster acted together to persuade Rhodesian nationalists to end two years of violence in return for Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith's agreement to release political prisoners and meet blacks at a constitutional conference.

The sources said that Mr. Smith also knows of the plan, which proposes lowering of voter qualifications based on educational standards to give between 150,000 and 300,000 blacks the franchise immediately.

The white-dominated Parliament could survive with its majority intact at the next general elections, but five years would be sufficient time to reverse that, the sources said.

Rhodesian government officials said that it "is pure speculation" that such a plan will be discussed at the constitutional talks planned for early next year.

"Such speculation has damaged settlement prospects in the past," they said.

The sources said that Mr. Vorster's plan would give the vote to all blacks with seven years of primary education and one year of secondary or high school education. They said that estimates varied, but that the plan could give the blacks an immediate voting superiority over the 84,000 whites currently enfranchised.

The distribution of constituencies could prevent blacks gaining an immediate parliamentary majority. Currently, 7,000 blacks have to vote on a common roll for the 64-member Parliament, in which blacks have 14 seats. Seven of these are held by tribal chiefs, returned outside the common roll, and the other seven are elected.

Mr. Smith's Rhodesia Front party controls the remaining 50 white seats.

Black nationalist sources charged yesterday that the Rhodesian government has not begun fulfilling its pledges to release political detainees, despite earlier reporting by government sources that the law and order minister had started signing papers lifting the detentions.

Senate Ratifies Protocol Banning Chemical War

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (AP).—The Senate ratified by a 90-0 vote yesterday the Geneva Protocol of 1925 banning the use in war of poisonous gases and chemicals.

Growing out of World War I experiences, the treaty already has been ratified by 103 other countries, including most of the world's major military and industrial powers.

U.S. ratification had been held up by a dispute over the State and Defense Departments' interpretations that the treaty did not cover the use of herbicides, tear gas and other riot-control agents.

President Ford has reaffirmed the interpretation, but informed the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that he is prepared to renounce, as a matter of national policy, the first use of herbicides and riot-control agents except in limited circumstances.

In another 90-0 vote, the Senate ratified a 1972 biological weapons convention prohibiting the development, production and possession of bacteriological and toxin weapons even in wartime. U.S. use of such weapons was renounced in 1969 and 1970 by former President Richard Nixon and U.S. stockpiles have since been destroyed.

E. Germans Free British Woman in Escape-Plot Case

EAST BERLIN, Dec. 17 (Reuters).—Susan Ballantine, a British citizen jailed for trying to help her East German fiancé escape to the West, was released today after serving three months of a five-year sentence.

The East German news agency ADN said she had been freed under a clemency order issued by the State Council.

Miss Ballantine, 23, was arrested last June and sentenced in September. She was arrested at the West Berlin-East German border on a planned visit to West Germany two weeks after her fiancé, Volker Benes, had been captured in an abortive attempt to escape to the West. He was the only witness at her trial.

Faithful Want Reims Cathedral Purified Following Pop Concert

REIMS, France, Dec. 17 (Reuters).—Parishioners of Reims Cathedral today called for its purification, charging that it was desecrated during a pop music concert last Friday.

The parishioners said that the 5,000 youths who attended the concert given by the Tangerine Dream group left litter everywhere, smoked hashish and urinated in the 13th-century cathedral, where the kings of France were crowned.

A group of worshipers said in a statement: "The church is a place of worship and not a festival hall... To make atonement for the desecration of this holy place, we want the church to hold a purification ceremony."

The Rev. Bernard Goureau, the cultural attaché of the archdiocese, said: "It is true that certain youths smoked pot to communicate more with the sound and the show. It is also true that some others because of the cold that prevailed in the cathedral, went to urinate against its pillars.

"It is true that some couples were seen folded in each other's arms and kissing. But it is also true that some 5,000 youths, staying three hours in the dark stretched out on the floor could have caused more serious damage and behaved in a more disgraceful way."

Kissinger Is Said to 'Consume' News Officials at State Dept.

By Murrey Marder

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (WP).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has "consumed another press officer," in the language of State Department insiders.

The department confirmed the impending transfer of John King, 45, director of the Office of Press Relations since Mr. Kissinger became secretary in September, 1973.

Mr. King's involuntary shift from the news office to the Bureau of Inter-American Affairs is not, however, part of a "purge" of the office, officials said. The departure of two other associates from the office, Paul Hare and Irwin Pernick, was described by a source as "a racing for the exits—long planned."

Mr. Kissinger is noted for his reluctance to permit subordinates to speak in his behalf. "He's got this obsession," an aide said, "that nobody can say anything about anything except him."

A problem for the State Department is that Mr. Kissinger's constant travel frequently leaves the department tongue-tied in discussing essentials of foreign policy apart from what Mr. Kissinger is saying abroad.

Question Time

The department is left with equally unsatisfactory choices: It can attempt to follow the detailed instructions Mr. Kissinger often cables about what it should say, but then the questions do not always fit the answers he supplies; or it can stand mute before the unanticipated questions; or the spokesman can say he cannot answer until the secretary returns. The result often makes the department look foolish.

"I don't think it's fair to lay all the blame on him," a Kissinger loyalist reported, "even acknowledging he is a difficult man to work for... Maybe we don't have the right men in the job... It needs a sense of being able 'to read him' and to understand him."

Questions about the department's press relations overshadowed news of intended changes at higher levels.

Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs Carol Laise, the wife of Ambassador-at-Large Ellsworth Bunker and already the highest-ranking woman in the department, is scheduled to be named director-general of the Foreign Service.

Miss Laise would replace Nathaniel Davis, who may succeed Donald Easum as assistant secretary for African affairs.

John Reinhardt, now ambassador to Nigeria, is slated to replace Miss Laise as assistant secretary for public affairs. Despite its title, the office does not supervise daily press relations. That falls under a separate line of command, one of many functions of Ambassador-at-Large Robert McCloskey, for many years the department's chief spokesman.

The current senior spokesman of the department is Robert Anderson, a career officer, now the secretary's special assistant for press relations.

When Mr. Anderson took up the job in April, insiders gave him "no more than six months" before "Kissinger would consume him." But Mr. Anderson is a very cautious man who travels with the secretary and literally repeats only what Mr. Kissinger tells him to say—and he has survived on that basis.

Stassinopoulos Is Proposed as Greek President

ATHENS, Dec. 17 (UPI).—Premier Constantine Caramanlis today proposed Michael Stassinopoulos, a former president of the Council of State, as provisional president of the republic.

Mr. Stassinopoulos, 71, was elected a member of parliament at large Nov. 17 in the first parliamentary elections after the restoration of democracy.

Mr. Caramanlis agreed with opposition leaders George Mavros and Andreas Papandreou that voting for the provisional president would take place tomorrow.

Mr. Stassinopoulos was fired from the presidency of the Council of State, which is the constitutional court, in June, 1969, when he refused to condone the dismissal of senior judges by dictator George Papadopoulos.

As the candidate of Mr. Caramanlis's New Democracy party, Mr. Stassinopoulos is virtually certain to be approved. The party controls 220 of the 300 parliamentary seats.

3 Gunmen Rob A Train in Italy

GRECCIO, Italy, Dec. 17 (AP).—Three passengers donned masks, drew guns and ordered fellow travelers to sit still last night as a slow-moving train neared this mountain village.

It was the sixth train robbery in Italy's current crime wave.

Wielding a submachine gun and pistol, the three bandits ordered the train's engineer to stop at Greccio, where they attacked the station master and stole the contents of three mail sacks, one of them filled with cash and valuables, police said.

London Confirms U.S. Chooses Richardson

LONDON, Dec. 17 (AP).—The Foreign Office confirmed yesterday that the Ford administration has decided to nominate Elliot Richardson to be the next U.S. ambassador to Britain. Diplomatic sources said that London is almost certain to approve but that a formal announcement will come from Washington.

Mr. Richardson, 54, resigned as attorney general rather than follow the order of former President Richard Nixon to fire Archibald Cox as the first Watergate special prosecutor. Early in the Nixon administration, he served in the State Department. The ambassadorship has been vacant since Walter Annenberg retired in October.

MOVIES IN PARIS

Dominating Jeanne Moreau

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Dec. 17 (IHT).—Jeanne Moreau, one of the cinema's best actresses, is seen too seldom on the screen these days. She was in "Les Valseuses," out briefly, lending impact to what was essentially a cameo role. She returns now as a leading lady in "Jeanne La Française," a Brazilian film that is among the holiday season's coming attractions. Once again her presence and talent distinguish a motion picture which, though curious and novel in setting, struggles vainly to liberate itself from melodrama.

Carlos Diegues, the director-author, presents us with a blood-and-thunder saga crowded with murder and sudden death. Three characters are dispatched by bullets and three succumb to heart attacks. His limited imagination imposes monotony on the proceedings.

Jeanna La Française is a Parisian, long a resident of São Paulo. The time is 1930 and there is political unrest in Brazil. She is the mistress of a wealthy Brazilian who owns sugarcane fields in the interior. When his wife dies, Jeanne takes up permanent residence in his country mansion. His estate is overrun with his offspring, some legitimate, some not. His last child is an idiot; it is kept locked up in a shack in the barnyard, a detail employed only to illustrate the heroine's ruthless practicality. She solves the problem of the retarded child by shooting it.

Despite a rambling and ineffectual narrative—it always seems to be on the verge of compelling drama—Diegues presents the background intriguingly: the railroad journey into the tropic wilds, the land bordering the jungle, the tiled manor house, the sugarcane country, the arid village. Jeanne Moreau dominates with a strong characterization of the enigmatic femme fatale. Carlos Kroeber, looking rather like Theodore Roosevelt, scores as the plantation owner taken to the bottle, and Pierre Cardin makes brief, polite appearances as the French consul, a suitor at the court of the exiled Circe. There is an effective musical score and Miss Moreau sings a song or two. "Jeanne La Française" (in Portuguese with French subtitles) is due on Paris screens shortly.

* * *

"Pink Narcissus" (at the Ciné Halles) was made in the United States; its "author" wishes to remain anonymous.

In psychedelic photography, the daydreams, nightdreams and desires of a self-idolizing homosexual pass before one. He parades in his rose-tinted boudoir, naked or half-naked, to study his beloved image in a collection of gaudy mirrors. His usual wear is an abbreviated pink nightie and white leather boots.

Apparently in a state of perpetual exhaustion, he sinks to plush divans to lose himself in erotic reverie. Sometimes he sees himself as a toreador, the bull a charging motorcyclist. Sometimes in a bucolic mood he lies musing in green fields. Sometimes he is monarch or slave at a lascivious Oriental court, while again he may be involved in sleazy street-corner adventure. The film is mercifully silent with an accompanying score and sound effects. Its composition reflects an inventive cinematic mind. It is arty rather than art, but it casts a weird and binding spell.

* * *

Roman Polanski's thriller of the Los Angeles underworld in the 1930s, "Chinatown," with Jack Nicholson, Faye Dunaway and John Huston, is at the Colisée (in English)—it is one of the year's better films.

Yves Robert's sequel to the Pierre Richard comedy with Richard continuing his adventures as a thwarted violinist, "Le Retour du Grand Blond," is at the France-Elysées, the Paris and the Berlitz.

Fred Haines's screen adaptation of Hermann Hesse's novel "Steppenwolf," with Dominique Sanda, Max von Sydow and Pierre Clementi is at the Normandie, and Jacques Tati's "Parade" is at the Gaumont Champs-Elysées.

The Publicis Champs-Elysées, destroyed by the drugstore fire three years ago, will reopen for the premiere of the latest James Bond installment, "The Man With the Golden Gun," on Dec. 20. Roger Moore is again 007, and much of the film was shot in Hong Kong and Bangkok.

Jeanne Moreau and Pierre Cardin in "Jeanne La Française."

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (IHT).—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new film and stage productions.

Films

"Emmanuelle," France's box-office blockbuster, is a "fluffy assignment of romantic, slick, soft-core simulations that is largely uninspired and hardly a revelation," says A.H. Weiler. A first film for first-time director Jaeckin as director and Yves Rousset-Rouard as producer, the film, about the adventures of a young Frenchwoman in Bangkok, is more notable as a travelogue than as pornography, the critic says. Sylvia Kristel—who is Dutch—is "decorative as the seemingly confused but love-hungry Emmanuelle, who, like the other bare women (in the film), works diligently at simulating the ecstasies of sex." Unfortunately, says Weiler, Alain Cuny's tensely serious portrayal of her mentor" underscores the superficiality of most of what meets the ear and eye.

"Young Frankenstein," directed by Mel Brooks, with Gene Wilder in the lead, offers "a great deal of low fun of the sort that Brooks specializes in," Vincent Canby reports. In this film, Frankenstein is young, clean-cut, all-American, a brain surgeon who insists that his name be pronounced in the German fashion to avoid confusion with his infamous grandfather. Brooks recalls the clichés of 1930s horror films "as lovingly as someone remembering the small sins of youth." In the new movie the monster is Peter Boyle; the doctor's hunchback servant Igor, Marty Feldman; and his blond laboratory assistant, Teri Garr.

"Les Violons du Bal" is the first picture that seems "downright nostalgic about World War II," says Nora Sayre. Directed by Michel Drach, the film was the official French entry in the 1974 Cannes Film Festival. Focusing on the director's childhood during the German occupation of France, the film tells how his Jewish family tried living in hiding, then escaped to Switzerland. "Misty shots of handsome people moving gracefully through pastel landscapes," says Sayre, "make it almost impossible to believe these are fugitives fleeing for their lives." Calling it a "sensitive but shallow movie," the critic says that it has "bags of style but very little content." Drach begins by playing himself as the director, then does a swap with Jean-Louis Trintignant. Marie-José Nat (in real life Drach's wife) plays both his mother and herself. Their son plays Drach as a child.

Plays

"Pretzels," a member of "that obviously endangered species, the revue," is "small, modest, yet chic," Clive Barnes reports. There are four performers and a pianist, John Forster, who wrote the music and lyrics and who also takes part in a couple of sketches. The show itself was written by two of the other performers, Jane Curtin and Judy Kahan, with Fred Grandy. The other member of the cast is Timothy Jerome. While the music is "little more than an extraordinarily deft pastiche," the lyrics are witty and original. The theme is mild urban disillusion and "the tone is gentle and never barbed with satire," Barnes says. He thinks that the show is "at its best in dealing with assorted oddities—for example, the pretentious young man who lives in Greenwich Village and tries to pick up girls at cocktail parties with talk of Ingmar Bergman and tapestries at the Metropolitan." Admitting that the revue is uneven, the critic says that it "takes a dangerous time to get into its stride but once there it can be very funny." Patricia Carmichael directed.

MUSIC IN PARIS

One Sign of Good Health

By David Stevens

PARIS, Dec. 17 (IHT).—One of the healthiest signs of current French musical life was displayed last night at the Théâtre des Champs-Elysées with a single Paris performance of Daniel Lesur's opera "Andrea del Sarto" by the company of the Théâtre des Arts of Rouen.

For one thing, an appearance in Paris by one of France's municipal companies is an almost unheard-of event, although the French railway system should subsidize the Rouen opera in recognition of the brisk business it has done for years carrying informed Parisian opera enthusiasts to and from the Norman city for certain Sunday matinees. Even with the revivification of the Paris Opéra, this visit from the provinces is by no means a case of carrying coals to Newcastle. The same can be said of the visits earlier this year of the Strasbourg and Lyons orchestras.

Many Years

Secondly, "Andrea del Sarto" is arguably the best French opera written in a good many years. It had its premiere in 1969 in Marseilles, and Rouen opened its current season with this new production, which has been or will be seen in several other French cities. So why not Paris?

The 66-year-old composer is perhaps better known as a member of French musical officialdom—he was interim administrator of the Paris Opéra before the Liebermann administration and he is an inspecteur général of music in the Cultural Ministry—than for his compositions. In the 1930s, he was a member of the Jeune France group (with Messiaen, Jolivet and Yves Baudrier), whose unifying characteristics were a certain neo-romanticism and rejection of Central European tendencies of the time.

In the circumstances, an official bore might have been feared. But, although this is an opera written in the long shadows of Debussy and 19th-century romanticism, its musical voice is decidedly individual and of this century.

The work had a long growth. Lesur first wrote stage music for a production of Musset's play about the 16th-century Florentine painter, then a symphonic poem on the same subject, before tackling the libretto himself and developing it into a full-fledged opera.

This history is suggested in the final result. The text is carefully projected in a quasi-Debussian musical speech that hovers between arioso and recitative, although it does not exclude ensembles and choral scenes on the romantic model. At the same time, the orchestra—vivid, brassy and motivic—supplies both atmosphere and dramatic tension in accompaniment and in interludes.

The work is not without its clichés. The artist tormented in his art and his life is a favorite theme and it is outfitted here with murder, love triangle, duel and suicide, sometimes pushing the composer close to the edge of operatic parody. There are musical references, too, ranging from pastiche period dance music to a somewhat long-winded Mussorgskian death scene for Andrea—splendidly carried off by Gabriel Bacquier—and one orchestral outburst evocative of Berg's invention on one note in the final act of "Wozzeck." But ultimately almost all is effectively absorbed into the composer's own language.

Renaissance Italy

The subject also gives the stage director and designer room to expand in the atmosphere of Renaissance Italy. Pierre Simonini's costumes would do nicely in a pinch for a number of Verdi ventures into the same historical period, and his stylized and mobile sets were both effective and atmospheric—with sepia-toned suggestions of the city on the Arno and transparent pillars that gave an airy feeling to the stage space. His final scene is a shift in atmosphere, claustrophobic and dominated by the rich colors of imitations of the artist's own canvases. Margherita Wallmann's staging was effective in a conventional way that did not always seize the opportunities presented by the composer's imagination.

The cast, many of whom were in the Marseilles premiere, was dominated by Bacquier as the title character, disastrously torn between his desire to prolong his artistic ideals through the talent of his favorite pupil, and the effect of his wife's love affair with said pupil—stalwartly sung and rather stiffly acted by Andrée Esposito and André Turp. Danièle Perriers, Gérard Chapuis and Gérard Serkoyan gave solid performances in lesser parts, and the Rouen orchestra and ensemble were conducted with vigor and sensitivity by the veteran Paul Ethuin.

This venture gives rise to an idea, prompted by the imminent expulsion of the Opéra Studio from the former Opéra Comique premises. Supposedly the Comique is to be reopened, heaven knows for what, since its erstwhile repertory has been thoroughly looted to provide the Opéra with the bulk of its present repertory. The provincial theaters have a number of lively and interesting operatic productions, many of them produced on an exchange basis between various French cities. Could they not also travel to Paris and keep things going at the venerable Salle Favart?

A Good-Humored Guide to Dining Out in Moscow

By Theodore Shabad

NEW YORK (NYT).—The notion of a Moscow restaurant guide is likely to evoke smiles of derision among visitors and foreign residents of the Soviet capital. Many of them count dining out, from the plea for admittance at the door to the excruciatingly slow serving of mediocre food in high-ceilinged, marble-columned premises, among the less pleasurable experiences of their stay.

Yet two young Columbia University scholars, acting in blithe ignorance of the conventional wisdom, have now produced what very well may be the only guide to Moscow's restaurants ever published. And they have done it in such a good-humored fashion that the reader is tempted to pack the attractive little book and do battle once again with adamant doormen for a taste of that borscht and the sound of that blaring dance band.

"The Moscow Gourmet," as Wesley Fisher, a sociologist, and his wife, Lynn, a Russian literature specialist, have somewhat optimistically titled their guide, not only lists virtually all the public eating establishments of any interest, but rates food, ambience and service of most of them on a four-point scale—ranging from poor to excellent—on the basis of personal visits and evaluations.

The Fishers did most of their field work in 1970-71, when they were in Moscow on an academic exchange program, and have returned for visits since then.

In their survey of the approximately 250 restaurants and cafés, the Fishers have, of course, included all the luxury establishments that cater to foreign tourists.

They include such top-rated eating places as the National Hotel and the 21st floor of the Rossiya Hotel with its stunning panoramic view of the Kremlin, as well as such famous ethnic restaurants as the Aragvi, which serves Georgian food, and the Uzbekistan, with its Central Asian flavor.

But the charm of "The Moscow Gourmet" lies more in its discoveries of little places off the beaten track that offer a refreshing change from the overbearing decor and formality of the big downtown restaurants.

The Fishers went far afield in their explorations of gastronomic Moscow, often traveling to the last subway stop in the outskirts, to find surprisingly friendly service, pleasant atmosphere and palatable food in unexpected places.

And if they were disappointed, they say so (the Irtysh, opposite the Pavelets railroad station on the south side, was called a "cellarful of vodka and sweat").

"The Moscow Gourmet" also offers practical advice to anyone venturesome enough to dine out in Moscow. One section, "Getting a Foot in the Door," discusses the difficulties of getting reservation and the unexpected comradeship the isolated foreigner encounters among the forlorn queues of Russians outside the prestige restaurants.

There are hints on Soviet restaurant etiquette, such as advising the uninitiated how to get menu (find it yourself) and what to do when the waiter tends to disappear (get up and find him).

The authors include a knowledgeable and mouth-watering description of Russian cuisine, but stress that a particular dish may not figure on a restaurant menu on a given day, or anytime for that matter.

A useful Russian-English glossary of gastronomic terms rounds out "The Moscow Gourmet," which is available from Ardis, Inc., 230 Heatherway, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48104, for $3.95.

Theodore Shabad was formerly a member of the Moscow bureau of The New York Times.

Census Finds 1 Tiger Extinct, Others Rare

MORGES, Switzerland, Dec. 17 (UPI).—The Bali tiger is now feared to be extinct and another of the eight subspecies, the Java tiger, is down to just a few survivors, the World Wildlife Fund reported today. Of the Java tiger, the report said: "Its decline, as with most tigers, is attributed to loss of habitat through human development and excessive hunting."

A census project, called Operation Tiger, has shown that about 2,000 Indian tigers still exist and that the only other subspecies surviving in reasonable numbers is the Indochinese tiger.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

·old Price Up Sharply |s Dollar Value Drops

(Continued from Page 1)

est gold holdings—eighth ng the non-Communist states, d to about $886 million at the ial price.

spokesman for the Swiss onal Bank said there was no m for Switzerland to con- ilate revaluing its gold ves.

Brussels, Wilhelm Hafer- o, the European Economic munity's commissioner for etary and economic affairs, med the opportunity for ral banks o increase the e of their reserves but said he did not think there d be unilateral action by any member in that direction. aid a revaluation would have to be coordinated not only in the EEC but also among all major gold holders.

In Washington, a Treasury official said the Ford administration does not plan to ask Congress immediately to abolish the official price of gold, but he suggested that such a step may be taken next year.

Under Secretary Jack Bennett said any change in the worth of the U.S. gold stockpile would require congressional approval. "There is no intention at present to propose that," he said. But, he said, such a step might be "appropriate" next year when the administration expects to submit to Congress a set of proposed amendments to the articles of the International Monetary Fund.

"I would be inclined to recommend that we abolish the official price of gold at that time," Mr. Bennett said.

Investors' anticipation that a floor price would evolve drove bids up today, analysts said, because the free price has been higher than the pegged price.

The dollar was plagued by the inverse relationship to gold: as the value of the metal rises, the dollar falls. Other factors were also at work. U.S. interest rates are falling rather sharply and are now below many European rates and this is prompting investors seeking to maximize the return on their cash to move out of the dollar. In addition, normal year-end bookkeeping by companies to dress up their cash balances is creating pressures both in the foreign exchange as well as the Eurocurrency markets.

Adding further confusion is the bear squeeze that the Bank of England is apparently waging. It has driven rates for Eurosterling up to more than 30 per cent (on an annual basis) for seven-day funds in an effort to force speculators who have sold sterling short t. cover their positions. In effect, the bank is trying to reverse the downward pressure on sterling. Today, the pound was worth $2.33445, up from the low of $2.30925 last week when Saudi Arabia was falsely rumored to be pulling out of sterling entirely and not just for oil payments.

ichest 1% U.S. Own alf of Stocks

By Eileen Shanahan

ASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (NYT). spite a long-term trend to- ownership of corporate stock ersons in all income classes, richest two-tenths of 1 per of Americans owned 30 per of all the stock as of mid- The richest 1 per cent own- st over half of it.

se were two of the findings e of the most comprehensive es ever made of stock owner- which was published last in the November issue of Commerce Department's y of Current Business.

e authors of the study, all ssors of finance at the ton School of the University ennsylvania, are Marshall e, Jean Crockett and Irvin d.

e study was based on infor- n from an unusually large le of 17,056 tax returns, with tments made for such fac- as both legal and illegal e to report dividends.

e authors said that the sharp in stock prices since 1971 ously affected the wealth of who owned stock but would ave significantly affected findings concerning who what percentage of all the and other matters they d.

ng the other major findings e study, entitled "Stock ship in the United States: cteristics and Trends," hese:

iversification of stock port- that is, how many different the investor owns, is higher high-income individuals ither slight at all income

here is more ownership of and telephone company among those with incomes ,000 or less than among who are wealthier. This tratum of ownership of one and utility stocks the less wealthy has sed since 1980, however.

e highest-income investors to own stock that pays dividends, proportional to ce, than lower-income in- do. The authors of the uggested that the reason is eater tax advantages to come investors of investing panies that plow back their gs and thereby create ally more capital gains, than companies that pay ir earnings in fully taxable ds.

study affirmed the findings by similar studies which that while there was a trend toward more equal ution of income in the States from the 1920s about 1945, the trend equality has essentially since then.

erpol Traces se L.A. Check Netherlands

ANGELES, Dec. 17 (UPI). bunt for a forger who suc- y cashed a nearly $1- city check at a Swiss bank ched Holland and virtually around the world. District y Joseph Busch disclosed

Busch said Interpol, the tional police agency, trac- ls from the $903,124 stolen after they were taken out account of the Banque de Geneva.

money was deposited in an sed bank in Holland and it was later withdrawn, sch said.

earch by the city, county, Bureau of Investigation w Interpol centers on the f 18 blank city treasury from the city computer last March, possibly by a ployee. Nine of the checks en recovered.

h Prices Rise

NHAGEN, Dec. 17 (AP- rices rose 1.8 per cent dur- vember, or more than 19 on an annual basis, the of statistics announced

EEC to Trim Fuel Imports

(Continued from Page 1)

recent EEC summit meeting in Paris, which had energy on the agenda, established a recognition in the community of the need for cooperation on such questions.

The only politically delicate issue that was discussed today was Britain's oil finds in the North Sea. There have been fears in Britain that EEC membership would mean that the rest of the community members might have an equal claim to the strikes.

But British Energy Secretary Eric Varley said at a news conference that the EEC "represents no threat at all to North Sea oil —provided it is understood that London must have complete control over the depletion rate of these resources." He said there had been no challenge to this statement by any of the other community countries.

Japan Cuts by 3%

TOKYO, Dec. 17 (WP).—Japan announced plans today for reducing its petroleum consumption by about 3 per cent next year to cooperate with international energy-saving efforts.

Announcing the cutback target for the first time after a cabinet meeting, Minister of International Trade Toshio Komoto did not explicitly say it is in response to U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's demand for petroleum reductions by major consuming nations. But it is understood that this is so.

Mr. Komoto said Japan's planned cutback will be generally in line with a projected U.S. saving of about 600,000 barrels a day of petroleum, which he estimated to be slightly more than 3.5 per cent of daily U.S. consumption. Mr. Kissinger initially asked for 10-per-cent reduction by the oil-consuming nations.

Officials of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said the scheduled cutback in oil importation (as opposed to consumption) could be close to 4 per cent if present tentative plans are approved. They said Japan will import about 4.87 million barrels a day this year, compared with a projected 1975 figure of 4.68 million barrels a day.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Alcan to Cut Share in Norway Firm

Alcan Aluminium, of Canada, is proceeding with the previously proposed sale of half of its 50-per-cent share in Ardal go Sunndal Verk to the Norwegian government for $62 million in cash. The transaction, recently approved by the Norwegian parliament, will give the government 75-per-cent ownership and reduce Alcan's equity to 25 per cent. Alcan will continue to receive from the Norwegian company substantial quantities of aluminum ingot. It will also continue to supply to the company each year a substantial tonnage of alumina, but less than its full requirements as provided under former contracts.

Ford of Britain Raises Prices

Ford Motor Co. of Britain is raising its prices for cars, trucks and tractors an average 9 per cent. It is the fourth price rise this year and follows the company's recent decision to cut salaried white-collar staff by 11 per cent through voluntary retirements. Ford attributes the latest increase to rapidly mounting costs for steel, rubber, plastics and other raw materials. British Leyland, Britain's largest car maker, announced 7.5-per-cent price rises last week.

Costs Cut Daimler Profit

Daimler-Benz's 1974 operating profit has been considerably affected by an increase of around 1.4 billion marks in material and personnel costs, only half of which has been recouped in sales prices, board chairman Joachim Zahn says. Mr. Zahn told journalists it is too early to forecast 1974 results. Write-offs and changes in stock values will certainly indicate significant paper profits and net interest earnings will again make an important real contribution. Group 1974 turnover should reach about 16.5 billion marks. Production in 1975 is expected to be around 1974 levels and Daimler-Benz also expects to continue to avoid short-time working in the car sector in the particularly difficult months of January and February.

Xerox Has Improved 4500 Copier

Xerox Corp. has developed an improved 4500 copier which is aimed at increasing copying productivity. It features automatic ejection of an original document from copying position on the copier's glass platen after the pre-set number of copies has been made. It simultaneously raises the cover on the platen glass, ready for the next original to be inserted. This speeds the process by eliminating the need for an operator to raise the platen cover manually. The new version also has additional work space on its top cover. The company said conversions of installed 4500 copiers will start next February without charge.

U.S. Aerospace Sales Seen Rising

Sales of U.S. aircraft, missiles, and other aerospace products will rise 6.8 per cent to a near-record $28.9 billion next year, but inflation is expected to account for more than the entire gain. The Aerospace Industries Association says that, adjusted for inflation, the industry's sales volume would actually decline a bit, by about 2.1 per cent. But in a recessionary economy and in an industry whose revenue had tumbled sharply in constant dollar terms since 1968, the forecast was a positive one. It called for employment to drop only about 0.9 per cent, to 959,000.

Blaming Lack of Government Energy Program

U.S. Oil Firms Cancel Refinery Expansion

By John F. Lawrence

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—U.S. efforts to hold down energy consumption may seem soft to date, but they are having a very hard effect on oil industry plans for new refineries.

Company after company is canceling or postponing indefinitely refinery expansion plans. The cutback has been so pronounced that any return to normal growth in fuel use would come at the expense of massive dependence on foreign refineries, at least for a while.

The cutbacks also may head off what might have been a surplus in petroleum products that could have driven down prices consumers pay. "The only way you are going to get prices to come down is when you have a surplus of supply," says a spokesman for the American Petroleum Institute.

Oil companies generally blame their reluctance to go ahead with new facilities on the government and its failure to settle on a clear energy program. Industry leaders also complain of continued controls on refinery prices and profits.

Consumption Drops

By far the most important factor, however, is the dramatically altered projections of how much fuel the nation is going to need. Since the Arab embargo ended last spring, consumption of oil products has continued to run some 3 per cent below a year ago. That is a sharp change from the steady growth of prior years.

Without some government-imposed restraints on consumption, most industry leaders expect oil use to resume some growth before long. But they are not even close to a firm forecast on how much growth or how much government restriction to expect.

Just 18 months ago, major oil companies were warning of a huge shortage in U.S. refining capacity if expansion did not begin immediately and if environmental considerations were allowed to slow site selection for the new refineries.

At that point, President Nixon lifted quotas which limited the supply of crude oil coming into the country and oil companies began announcing expansion projects that would have boosted U.S. capacity by some 25 per cent in the next few years.

Then came the embargo, and as it stretched on through last winter a survey by the Los Angeles Times found that the oil companies were concerned enough about crude supplies and demand projections to kill or delay 40 per cent of that expansion.

In recent weeks, a number of other projects have been canceled, earlier delays have stretched on into apparent cancellations and now less than half of the originally scheduled expansion is left in the works.

Despite that turnabout, oil companies no longer warn so vehemently about a refinery shortage. Exxon, the biggest U.S. refinery, figures there is still some 304 million barrels a day of output capacity under construction or planned by 1980. That would be just about enough if fuel consumption grows only sluggishly for the rest of the decade, it says.

But Exxon warns that cancellations may continue because of uncertainty over the demand trend. "The possibility of government mandated reductions in product demand adds even more uncertainty," Fred Dennstedt, vice-president for domestic refining at Exxon, said.

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Herstatt Settlement Reached Out of Court

COLOGNE, Dec. 17 (Reuters).—Hans Gerling has agreed to accept an out-of-court settlement under which 87.86 per cent of Herstatt creditors would grant him and leading figures in the Herstatt bank failure immunity from possible legal claims, settlement Judge Wilhelm Ulhenbuck said.

As a result, the way now seems clear for an agreed settlement of the Herstatt case.

Japan Payments

TOKYO, Dec. 17 (Reuters).—Japan's preliminary balance-of-payments surplus declined to $220 million in November from $354 million in October, the Finance Ministry announced.

Fed Enters Money Market, Injects Funds Into System

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (NYT).—The Federal Reserve apparently confirmed yesterday that it had chosen a lower trading range for federal funds, a key indicator of monetary policy, in its current move toward easing credit.

The Fed stepped into the money market to inject temporary reserves into the banking system when federal funds (overnight loans between banks) were trading at 8 3/4 per cent.

This action indicates that the currently acceptable range for this critical short-term rate is now 8 1/4 to 8 3/4 per cent, compared with a band of 8 1/2 to 9 per cent only last week.

Three months ago federal funds traded in a band of 11 1/2 to 12 per cent. As the rate for federal funds tumbled, other short-term rates such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper and the prime rate soon followed downward.

Specifically, the Fed injected reserves yesterday by negotiating three-day repurchase agreements.

The Fed's monthly Open Market Committee meeting, which sets broad parameters for monetary policy, takes place today. But in a sense, the swift confluence of recent events already has indicated that the Fed is worried increasingly about the growing recession.

Only last Friday the Fed put permanent reserves into the banking network by purchasing government agency issues, an action that followed by a single week its reducing the discount rate to 7 3/4 per cent from 8 per cent. Some observers had expected such pronounced steps in easing credit to take place after the December meeting of the Open Market Committee.

Meanwhile, there is a good chance that the Fed will add permanent reserves again before the close of 1974, this time by buying Treasury coupon issues rather than issues of federal agencies.

This continued push toward lower rates is expected to see at least one major bank set its prime rate at 9 3/4 per cent before the year is out. First National City Bank, the trendsetter in lower rates, has held its prime rate at 10 per cent for the last three weeks.

Ford Reacts To U.S. Steel Price Boost

Calls on Company To Justify Its Move

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (AP-DJ).—The White House said today President Ford is asking U.S. Steel Corp. to justify yesterday's price increase in writing. Mr. Ford is "concerned and very disappointed" by the U.S. Steel announcement and his request for "justification" is being relayed by the Council on Wage and Price Stability.

Spokesman Ron Nessen said the council "could" call hearings on the price increase to mobilize public opinion if the U.S. Steel response is unsatisfactory. Mr. Nessen said he knew of no plans at the moment by the President to attempt to roll back the price increase.

Mr. Nessen said he had "the feeling that the book isn't closed on this."

The White House got very little, if any, advance notice on the U.S. Steel announcement, Mr. Nessen said. He noted that the Council on Wage and Price Stability has not set a specific deadline for U.S. Steel justification but "it was made clear to U.S. Steel that the White House wants justification immediately."

U.S. Steel Corp., the nation's largest steel producer, announced yesterday sweeping price increases averaging about 8 per cent over two-thirds of its product line. The increases will primarily affect the construction, rail and oil industries.

Most of the increases become effective tomorrow, although an increase in tin plate—used in tin cans—will not become effective until Jan. 13.

Steel sheets and strip used in the auto industry was not affected.

U.S. Steel has raised prices on most products about 20 per cent this year, most of which came soon after federal price controls were lifted April 30.

Under the new price increases, carbon steel plate, used among other things for the construction of tanks and oil pipeline, rose $20 a ton as did standard T-rails for railroads.

Special quality tubular bars rose $10 a ton and carbon steel rods $5 a ton. Tin prices jumped an average of 8 per cent.

U.K. to Increase Gas Prices 20%

LONDON, Dec. 17 (Reuters).—Motorists in Britain will have to pay up to 10 pence more for a gallon of gasoline in the future —an increase of about 20 per cent since last month—raising the average price of a gallon to about 72 1/2 pence.

Energy Secretary Eric Varley said in a written parliamentary statement today that the oil companies needed increased prices because of the higher price for crude oil charged by the producing countries.

Most of the 10-pence rise—which comes into effect on Friday—is made up from the higher oil company charges in addition to the abolition of retail price controls and a higher rate of value-added tax imposed in last month's budget.

Dow Average Gains 11 As N.Y. Stocks Rally

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (IHT).—Bearing up well against the torrent of mostly negative economic news, New York Stock Exchange prices struggled to close with a modest gain todey.

Although gainers narrowly edged out losers by about 700 to 660 the Dow Jones industrial average made a sharp gain of 10.71 to 597.54 as such issues as Procter & Gamble, Exxon, Du Pont and Eastman Kodak registered big gains. The rise in the average reversed two straight sessions of losses. At 3 o'clock it was up 6.18.

Volume rose to 16.88 million shares from 15.37 million shares yesterday.

Stocks started out lower, turned mixed m the early session and trendless until mid-afternoon. As prices began to firm, the upswing gained momentum and the average rose steadily near the close.

Analysts said the market appeared to ignore the latest run of bad news and drew some encouragement from the belief that U.S. inflation is abating and clear signs that the Federal Reserve is doing its part to counter the recession by relaxing monetary policy.

Gold stocks soared, reflecting sharply higher bullion prices and a sinking dollar abroad. ASA surged 5 6/8 to 76 7/8, Dome Mines 3 5/8 to 50 3/8, Homestake Mining 1 5/8 to 44 5/8 and Campbell Red Lake 1 3/4 to 34 3/4.

Speculation that silver would also draw investor interest helped lift most silver stocks. Hecla Mining climbed 1 1/8 to 18 1/8, Sunshine Mining 7/8 to 10, Callahan Mining 1/8 to 8 1/8, Rosario Resources 1 to 31 1/2 and Day Mines 1/8 to 6 7/8.

Active issues included Hercules, which lost 1 to 24 7/8. A 300,000-share block at 25 accounted for most of the turnover. Southern dipped 1/4 to 8 1/4. A 178,300-share block traded at 8 1/4.

Among the better performers, International Flavors & Fragrances rebounded from some recent weakness and ended up 1 1/2 to 21 3/4 ex-dividend. Colgate-Palmolive rose 1 1/8 to 21 1/4.

The American Stock Exchange index closed up 0.6 to 59.92.

In Chicago farm commodity futures again came under a late round of selling pressure on the Board of Trade and most closed sharply lower.

Soybean oil had been up the limit of 100 points, or 1 cent a pound, through most of the session but gave up about a third to profit-taking.

Soybean meal lost $4 a ton, soybeans 10 cents a bushel and oats 4 cents while wheat futures closed on an irregular tone.

Housing Starts And Permits Fall In U.S. in Month

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (Reuters).—Privately-owned housing starts plunged to an eight-year low in November—falling 118,000 units to a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of 990,000 units, the Commerce Department reported today.

Building permits fell 62,000 units to a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of 730,000 units, the lowest level since the Commerce Department began keeping such figures in 1960.

The November housing starts figure compared with a downward revised rate of 1,106,000 units in October and a rate of 1,675,000 units in November, 1973. It was the fourth consecutive monthly decline in housing starts.

Almost the entire drop in housing starts was concentrated in starts of five or more-family homes which fell 114,000 units to a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of 161,000 units. Starts of two to four-family homes fell 7,000 units to a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of 45,000 units.

Despite the overall decline, starts of one-family homes actually increased by 5,000 units to a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of 784,000 units.

White House Discloses Resignation of Roy Ash

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (AP).—The expected resignation of Roy Ash as director of the Office of Management and Budget was announced at the White House today. There was no indication of a successor.

Frequently suggested as Mr. Ash's possible successor is James Lynn, now head of the Housing and Urban Development department, a post he also held in the Nixon administration.

New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Tues.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra lb.	*.64½	*.64¾
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	*.65½	.70
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd.	.25	.50
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton.	190.00	132.00
Iron 2 Fdry Phila., ton.	202.72	87.92
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt	74-75	75-76
Lead, spot, lb	.24½	.15½-19
Copper elec., lb	72.8-74	63.15-69¼
Tin (Straits), lb	3.53½	2.85½
Zinc, E St. L basis, lb.	.38-.40	.23-.33
Silver N.Y., oz	4.475	3.205
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	503.1	678.4

* Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES

Dec. 17, 1974

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)					
Mar	40.37	40.37	40.37	A40.37	A42.37
May	38.27	38.27	38.27	A38.27	A40.27
Oct	30.38	30.38	30.38	A30.38	A32.38
Mar	23.25	23.80	23.25	23.80	A25.25
May	23.05	23.05	23.60	23.00	B24.25

Sales: 1,377.

U.S. Commodity Prices

WOOL 16,000 lbs)					
Jul	115.50	115.50	115.50	B114.00	B115.50
Sales: 2.					
COCOA					
Dec	75.60	75.95	74.10	74.10	75.50
Mar	68.00	68.35	65.65	65.65	68.35
May	63.30	63.40	60.95	61.00	63.00
Jul	60.00	61.30	58.85	58.85	61.40
Sep	58.80	59.30	60.80	57.10	59.50
Dec	55.99	55.99	55.05	55.05	57.35
Mar	54.75	54.75	53.95	52.95	55.25
Sales: 1,107.					
COPPER 125,000 lbs)					
Dec	54.00	54.00	53.20	52.20	53.50
Jan	54.20	54.20	53.50	53.50	53.90
Feb	54.50	54.50	54.20	54.20	54.00
Mar	55.30	55.30	54.80	54.80	55.20
May	56.60	56.50	56.00	56.00	56.40
Jul	57.70	57.70	57.20	57.20	57.60
Sep	59.10	59.10	58.40	58.40	58.80
Dec	60.50	00.50	60.20	60.20	60.60
Jan	61.40	01.40	60.80	60.80	61.20
Sales: 436.					
POTATOES (50,000 lbs)					
Jan	2.45	3.45	3.45	A3.35	2.40
Mar	3.42	3.48	3.30	3.30	3.43
Apr	3.75	3.75	3.55	3.55	3.71
May	4.40	4.48	4.22	4.25	4.38
Nov	4.38	4.45	4.38	4.45	4.42
Sales: 2,837.					
SILVER (5,000 troy oz)					
Dec	451.00	452.50	438.00	438.50	446.90
Jan	452.00	454.50	439.00	439.60	447.90
Mar	460.00	463.50	447.00	448.00	456.40
May	467.70	471.50	456.00	456.20	464.50
Jul	474.00	478.00	462.00	463.40	471.70
Sep	481.10	485.00	469.00	469.90	478.10
Dec	491.30	494.50	479.50	479.50	487.60
Jan	494.40	497.50	482.00	482.60	490.50
Mar	500.20	503.70	488.70	488.70	496.30
Sales: 15,565.					
FROZEN ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)					
Jan	53.30	53.30	52.05	52.15	53.30
Mar	55.70	55.75	54.55	54.75	55.70
May	57.55	57.55	56.25	56.55	57.50
Jul	58.75	58.75	57.85	58.20	B59.20
Sep	60.50	60.50	59.50	59.50	B60.50
Sales: 900.					

COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)					
Mar	37.85	37.95	37.50	37.50-65	38.05
May	38.55	38.80	38.25	38.25	38.85
Jul	39.30	39.43	39.05	39.03	39.65
Oct	41.30	41.30	40.90	40.90	B41.50
Dec	42.20	42.35	41.71	41.71	B42.45
Mar	43.00	43.00	42.60	B42.30	B43.10
May				B42.75	B43.65
Sales: 1,250.					

A—Asked; B—Bid; N—Nominal.

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	prev Close
WHEAT (5,000 bu)					
Dec	4.55	4.57	4.50	4.53	4.55
Mar	4.65	4.69½	4.63	4.68	4.67
May	4.64	4.68½	4.62	4.65	4.66
Jul	4.35	4.29	4.22½	4.25	4.27
Sep	4.32	4.36	4.30	4.31	4.32
Dec	4.39	4.45	4.39	4.42	4.42
WHEAT Gulf hard red (5,000 bu)					
Dec	—	—	—	4.84½	4.86
Mar	—	—	—	4.82½	4.82
CORN (5,000 bu)					
Dec	3.53	3.55½	3.43½	3.43½	3.53
Mar	3.58½	3.59¼	3.51½	3.51½	3.58½
May	3.58	3.59	3.54	3.55	3.59½
Jul	3.52	3.56	3.51½	3.53	3.55
Sep	3.33	3.37	3.31	3.33	3.35
Dec	2.95½	3.00	2.93	2.95	2.99¼
Mar	2.99½	3.06	2.99	2.99	3.03½
SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)					
Jan	7.43	7.51	7.35	7.35	7.45
Mar	7.60	7.66	7.49	7.43	7.61
May	7.68	7.77	7.62	7.64	7.79
Jul	7.74	7.82	7.67	7.70	7.75
Aug	7.69	7.75	7.65	7.66	7.73
Sep	7.34	7.42	7.32	7.22	7.40
Nov	7.06	7.15	7.03	7.06	7.11
Jan	7.11	7.19	7.11	7.11	7.17½
SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)					
Dec	37.20	38.45	37.10	37.75	37.40
Jan	36.20	37.32	36.10	37.10	36.35
Mar	35.25	36.23	35.00	36.10	35.25
May	34.00	35.25	34.00	35.05	34.30
Jul	33.20	34.30	33.20	34.00	33.35
Aug	32.50	33.35	32.45	32.25	32.50
Sep	32.10	33.05	31.00	32.85	32.20
SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)					
Dec	157.00	155.00	150.50	151.00	153.00
Jan	158.00	160.00	155.50	156.00	160.50
Mar	164.00	166.00	160.00	160.50	163.00
May	168.00	172.00	165.60	166.00	169.00
Jul	174.00	175.50	171.00	172.00	173.00
Aug	175.00	176.00	173.00	173.00	175.00
Sep	175.00	170.00	175.00	176.50	179.00

b-Bid; a-Asked; n-Nominal.

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)					
Dec	443.50	452.10	439.00	439.00	450.00
Jan	443.50	453.00	442.00	442.00	447.50
Feb	454.00	459.50	440.50	442.00	451.50
Apr	454.00	468.00	448.10	452.00	459.50
Jun	471.00	474.50	457.00	458.50	467.70
Aug	481.00	483.00	465.00	465.00	475.00
Oct	495.00	496.00	472.00	472.00	482.00
Dec	483.00	494.00	477.50	477.50	488.00
Feb	494.00	501.00	484.50	484.30	493.50
LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)					
Dec	37.15	37.60	37.00	37.35	b37.12
Feb	41.20	41.80	41.02	41.80	41.25
Apr	42.05	42.57	41.85	42.55	42.25
Jun	42.50	43.05	42.15	43.00	42.75
Aug	42.90	42.45	42.00	42.45	43.20
Oct	43.10	42.10	42.95	42.00	a43.00

Sales: Dec 209; Feb 2656; April 1834; June 840; Aug 99; Oct 4.

Open interest: Dec 272; Feb 9739; April 5741; June 3860; Aug 1339; Oct 134.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)					
Dec	42.40	42.85	42.40	42.75	42.35
Feb	45.72	46.65	45.72	46.50	45.45
Apr	45.50	46.15	45.45	46.15	45.60
Jun	48.45	49.00	48.30	48.85	48.50
Jul	48.70	49.17	48.65	49.15	48.70
Aug	47.80	48.00	47.60	a47.80	47.00
Oct	46.95	47.20	46.85	46.95	a47.20
Dec	— —	— —	— —	a47.35	47.00

Sales: Dec 142; Feb 1410; April 652; June 315; July 142; Aug 23; Oct 1; Dec. 0.

669; June 2221; July 937; Aug 480; Oct 40; Dec 42.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)					
Dec	56.65	57.85	56.65	57.60	56.40
Jan	57.70	58.45	57.79	58.25	57.50
Feb	57.35	58.00	57.35	57.80	57.50
Mar	59.55	60.70	59.50	b59.80	b59.55
Apr	56.00	56.00	55.15	55.75	b55.30
May	55.50	55.95	55.50	55.95	55.70
Jun	56.35	56.25	56.00	56.00	a56.00

Sales: Dec 26; Jan 660; Feb 74; March 126; April 14; May 7; June 4.

Open interest: Dec 53; Jan 1727; Feb 704; March 689; April 293; May 118; June 107.

FROZEN PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)					
Feb	69.20	70.50	69.00	69.45	69.35
Mar	69.00	70.35	68.80	70.30	68.90
May	69.85	71.40	69.85	71.40	70.20
Jul	71.35	71.65	70.10	71.65	b70.25
Aug	69.05	70.40	69.05	b70.40	a69.25
Feb	71.50	72.80	71.25	b72.80	a71.50

Sales: Feb 2048; March 318; May 112; July 37; Aug 12; Feb 1.

Open interest: Feb 4374; March 2079; May 1069; July 611; Aug 154; Feb 4.

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

London Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous close
Sugar				
Mar	422	402	402*	422*
May	402	382	382*	402*
Aug	359	337	337*	357*
Oct	319.50	297.50	276.50*	317.50*
Dec	286	266	266*	286*
Mar	263.50	243.50	246-247.50	265-266
May	252	232	232-237.50	252-255
1,045 lots; *—Limit-down seller.				
Cocoa				
Dec	814	806	807-808	807-808
Mar	724	714	714-714½	719-720
May	660	645	645-646	658½-659½
Jul	630	620	619-620	631-635
Sep	600	586	586-588	596-597
2,485 lots.				
Coffee				
Jan	473	467	466-467	466-466½
Mar	477	471	471½-472	471-471½
May	479	473	473½-474	473½-474
Jul	480½	474	475-475½	475-476½
Sep	481½	481	477-478½	477½-478
Nov	478½		478½-480	479-480
Jan	—	—	481-483	480-482
791 lots.				

London Metal Markets

	Bid-asked Today	Bid-asked Previous
Copper wire bars:		
Spot	535 - 537	538 - 539
3 months	555 - 555.50	556 - 556.50
Cathodes: spot	527 - 530	530 - 531
3 months	545 - 546	548 - 549
Tin (stan.):		
Spot	3,090 - 3,095	3,090 - 3,100
3 months	3,030 - 3,040	3,040 - 3,050
Lead: spot	228.75 - 229	229 - 229.50
3 months	215.25 - 215.75	215.50 - 216
Zinc: spot	331.50 - 332	330.50 - 331
3 months	329.50 - 330	329 - 327.50
Silver: spot	192.10 - 102.50	190.50 - 191
3 months	198 - 198.20	100.50 - 196

Paris Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Ch.
Sugar				
Mar	—	—	4.900*	—300
May	—	—	4.850*	—300
Aug	—	—	4.730*	—300
Oct	—	—	4.000*	—300
Nov	—	—	3.820*	—300
Dec	—	—	3.400*	—300
Jan	—	—	3.250*	—300
Mar	—	—	3.125*	—300
*Limit-down seller.				
Cocoa				
Dec	855	847	850-855	+15
Mar	816	800	802½-803	+14½
May	807	787	787-787	+19
Jul	—	—	760	+10
Sep	—	—	760	+ 5
Dec	735		720-733	+ 5
159 lots.				

Tokyo Exchange

Dec. 17, 1974

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	253	Matsu E. Wks.	425
Canon	190	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	132
Dai Nip. Print.	325	Mitsubi Corp.	345
Fuji Bank	335	Mitsui Co.	359
Fuji Photo	281	Mitsukoshi	360
Hitachi	140	Nippon Elec.	177
Honda Motor	461	Sharp	208
C Itoh	427	Shise'do	767
Japan Air L.	1,620	Sony Corp	1,520
Kansai El. P.	665	Sumitomo Bk.	353
Kao Soap	330	Taisho Marine	287
Kirin Brewery	242	Takeda Chem.	211
Komatsu	278	Teijin	164
Kubota	337	Tokio Marine	473
Matsu E. Ind.	390	Toray	136
		Toyota Motor	418

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices on Dec. 17, 1974

	Bid	Ask
Bank and Trust		
Bankam	31⅞	32¼
1st Bk Sy	28¾	29¾
1stEmp S	9¾	10¾
1st Wn F	1¼	1½
Hartf NC	12	13½
Midl Bks	18	19
Shaw Bos	26½	27½
U Va Bks	11¾	12¼
Va H Bnk	13¼	14¼
Insurance		
Fld Un Lf	13	13½
Industrials		
AFA PrS	2½	3½
AIO Inc	1⅛	2¼
AVM Cp	1¾	2
Acushnl	9½	11
Addisn W	6⅛	6⅞
Adv Ros	¾	1
Alberta	2	2⅛
Alloo Inc	6¼	6¾
Allyn Bec	3¾	4¼
A El Lab	¾	1⅛
Am Exo	25	25½
Am Finl	9⅛	9½
A Finl LS	3	4
Am Furn	2½	2¾
Am Greet	8¾	9¼
Am Telev	5½	8½
Am Weld	6½	6¾
Amir Dv	⅝	⅞
Anedila	2½	2¾
Anheus B	24½	25
Arcs Eq	4	5
Ard May	1½	1¾
ArkWIG	13¾	13⅞
Arrow H	10	11
Arvida	3¼	3⅝
AsCC Bet	5	5¾
AllGas Ll	8⅞	9¼
Baird Al	1¾	2⅛
Ball PnlC	5	5¾
Beng Hy	10¼	11
Bkam Rlt	5⅛	5¾
Bassett F	9¾	10½
Bay's Mk	3¾	9¼
Beeline F	4	4½
Betz Lab	26¾	27½
Bibb Co	6½	7
Bird Son	24½	25¼
Birlchr	¾	1⅛
Bick Hills	24½	26
Bonza Inl	1⅜	1⅝
Booz AH	2¾	3⅛
Braden	6	6¾
Brinks	7½	8
Brks Sca	10⅞	11½
Brwning	2¾	3
Buckb M	3⅛	3⅝
Buckeye	3½	4
Burn Sim	2⅝	3⅛
CalWSv	21¾	22¾
Campl Ch	1⅛	1⅝
Conrad H	⅝	1⅛
Caplin Air	½	⅞
Cao Tec	2½	3¼
Care Co	1¼	1
CenVt PS	8⅛	8¾
Chm Lea	9¾	10¾
Chesa Ut	7¼	8½
Chi Brdg	69	78½

	Bid	Ask
Chilton	1⅝	1⅞
ChrisSe	87	00
Circle F	1	1⅜
CitznUt A	20	21
CitznUt B	20	21
Clark Mt	20¼	21⅛
Clow Co	6¾	7½
Calu Vent	1½	2⅛
Com Clr	12	13
Coml Sh	14½	16
Comw Pa	18½	19¼
Con Pap	29¼	30¼
Corenco	20½	22
Craw Co	10⅛	12
Cross Co	7¼	8½
Danly M	4½	5¼
Dala Dan	1¼	1⅝
Dayt Inc	19½	21
Decor In	1⅝	1⅞
DeKlb Ag	34¼	35¼
Delhi Oil	1	1⅜
DeLux C	21¾	22½
Del CanT	8¾	9½
Dal IntBr	29	30½
Dewey El	⅝	1¼
Diam Cry	11	11¾
Dixn Cru	13⅛	14¼
Docutel	2¼	2¾
Dollar G	4½	4⅞
Dorch G	6	6¼
Dow Jone	15⅞	16¼
Doyle OB	5⅛	6⅛
Dunkin D	1⅝	1⅞
Duriron	9⅝	10½
Eberln In	1⅜	1⅞
Econ Lab	24¼	24¾
ElPas El	7⅞	8
Elba Syst	3⅞	4⅛
Elder Be	3	3⅝
Elec Nucl	3⅝	4⅛
Elec Mod	1¼	1⅝
Energy C	2¾	3¼
Entwistl	1⅜	2½
Equty Oil	14⅛	15⅛
Erie Tec	5	7
Elhan Al	7	7¾
Fab Tek	½	⅞
Fingrhl	1⅛	1⅜
Fst Bost	11¾	12½
Fcknr	12⅛	12⅝
Fla WatU	⅝	1
Forest O	9	9⅝
Frmigli	½	⅞
Fotomal	3	3⅞
Frnkl Cp	2⅛	2½
Frnkn El	5⅝	5⅞
Frnd Ice	12	12¾
Gov EFin	4⅛	4⅝
Graph Cn	8¼	9⅛
Grph Sci	8¼	8⅝
Green Mt	3¾	4½
Grey Adv	5¾	6¼
Gulf Inlsl	5⅝	6½
Gyrodn	3⅛	3⅝
Harper R	4¼	4¾
Henred F	7¼	8
Holcbm	1¼	1⅝
Hoover	9⅝	9⅞
Horiz Res	2¾	3⅜
Huck Mfg	3⅞	4¼
Huds Psp	18	19½
Hvalt Co	2⅛	2½
Hyatt Inl	2½	2⅞
Ind H ucir	3	3½
Tinlrmk In	1	1½
Inlrml G	13¼	10¾
InBk Wsh	2¾	3⅛
IaSou Ut	17¾	17⅞
Jamsby	9⅝	9⅞

	Bid	Ask
Jitty Fds	⅝	1
Joslyn M	10	10¾
KMS Ind	3⅛	3½
Kaisr Sil	20¾	21¼
KsisSil pf	16⅝	17⅛
Kalvar	3	3⅝
Kalvar	3	3¼
Kaman A	11	11½
Kamps A	1	1⅜
Kala Gre	⅝	1¼
Kaysam	¾	1⅛
Kear Tr	2¼	2⅞
Kelly Svc	8⅛	8⅞
Keuff Ess	7¼	8
Keye Fib	10	10½
Key CusF	2⅛	2⅝
King Inl	1⅞	2
Knap Vog	7	8
Lance In	10½	11
Land Res	⅝	1
Leadv Cp	1⅛	1⅜
Lin Bcast	2⅞	3
Loblaw	2½	2¾
Los Etrn	1¾	2⅛
Madisn G	11⅛	11⅞
Mal Rlty	1	1⅛
Mallkrt	31¼	32
Manor C	1⅞	3¼
Marlt Frt	8¾	6¾
Msol LP	7	7½
McCor	24	25
McQuay	6	6¾
Measur	11	11⅝
Medtrn	22⅝	23¾
Merid In	1¼	1⅜
Mdlsx W	11⅝	12⅛
Midld Ca	1⅛	1½
Midw Gt	10	11⅛
Millipr	34	36
Miner In	2⅝	3⅛
Minn Gas	16⅛	17⅛
Miss Vl G	8⅛	9
Mrs S Pie	6⅝	7⅛
Mord Ccl	3⅛	3⅝
Moore P	6	6⅛
elch M	2⅝	3⅛
Mot Club	4	5
Mueller	8	8⅝
Narag Co	2½	3
Nal G&O	8	8⅝
Nat Lib	1⅛	1⅝
N Patent	4⅞	5¼
N SecRsh	1½	2⅛
Natnw Rl	1¾	2¼
NJ Hsl G	9¼	10
Nielsn A	8½	9
Nlelsn B	8⅞	9½
NoCar Gs	6¾	7⅛
N Eur Oil	11	11½
Nartro Kl	22¾	23½
NW NatG	6⅛	6⅞
NW PuSv	15⅛	15⅞
Noxel Cp	9¾	10
Oglivy M	10¾	11½
Ohio Ferr	10½	11
Oil Shale	2	2¼
Ormont	1⅞	2⅛
Otter TP	15⅞	16¼
Over HA	1⅛	2
Pabst Br	15⅝	15⅞
PacGa R	15¼	16½
Pakcc	1	1⅛
Park Dr	23⅞	24⅝
Parks H	2	2½
Pauley P	2⅛	2⅝
Pearl Mf	8½	9⅛
Pa Enter	10¾	11¼
PnzlOil B	6⅜	6⅝

	Bid	Ask
Pepsl BW	2¾	3⅛
Petrolll	59½	61
Pettibon	14⅞	15¼
Phllo L	7⅛	8⅛
Piedmt A	4⅛	4½
Pinkrtn	23¾	24
Pon HIB	26	26½
Pisillin	¾	1⅛
Port NK	33½	35
Possis Cp	2	2⅜
Pro Goll	⅞	1⅛
Pub S NC	7⅛	7⅞
P Bennet	26¾	27¾
PulO Cap	2½	2¾
Qual Inns	1⅜	1⅞
Ragen Pr	1⅜	2⅛
Rahall C	2⅛	2⅜
Raych Co	149	154
Raymond	6	7
Recog Eq	1⅜	2
Road Es	27	27½
Robin M	8¼	9¼
Roberts J	4⅛	4⅝
Roselon	2½	3
Rouse	2⅛	2½
Rus Stov	7¾	8⅛
Sadller	1⅝	1⅞
Scan Dat	¼	⅞
Scripps H	13¾	14¾
Seis Dell	1⅜	2⅛
Seneca F	3⅝	4
Seven U	15½	16⅛
Snap Tls	22	23
Solidy Sta	6¾	7¾
S Cal Wat	10¼	10¾
Sw Gs Cp	6⅝	6¾
Sw El Sv	11¼	12
Standyn	10⅝	11
Std Regis	10⅝	11⅛
Stan HPd	9½	11
Sterlg Str	3	3½
Strawb Cl	15½	17
Susdal F	1⅝	2½
Super El	4⅛	4¾
TIME DC	4¾	5¼
Tampax	28⅞	29¼
Taylr Wl	10¾	11¼
Tech Pub	5⅞	6
Techcre	4⅛	4½
Tecom P	19	21
Tennant	22½	24½
Tiffny Co	4⅛	4⅞
Transco	5⅛	5½
Tramo O	9¾	10¼
Trico Pd	19	21
Trlin OG	1½	1⅞
Tyson F	5	5½
Un McGll	5¼	6
US Bknt	⅝	1
US TrkLn	9	9½
Uo Pen P	14⅝	15⅛
Valley Gs	6¾	7⅛
VanO Air	5	5⅜
Vance S	2⅛	2½
Valero	5	5⅜
Ventron	18¼	19
Wads Pu	3⅝	4
Wsh HG	7⅞	8⅝
Walghl W	4⅝	5
Waldrn	¾	1⅛
Welling M	5⅛	5⅝
Well Gar	2½	3
Welsbch	3	3⅛
Wsln Mfg	1⅛	1⅜
Westmd	34⅞	35⅝
Wisc PL	14	14⅝
Wdwrd L	10½	10⅝
Wright W	1⅞	2⅛
ZionUt B	10½	10⅝

(Continued on next page.)

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New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

(Continued from preceding page.)

ow.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. close
14¼	MarMid 1.80	4	114	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅝
17½	MarionL .48	11	24	16⅝	16	16⅛	— ⅝
10½	Marion 1.60	10	18	44⅝	44	44	— ⅝
13¾	Marley .60	6	47	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
5⅜	Marqtt .50e	3	23	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
6½	Marriot .52t	8	95	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	+ ⅛
2¼	MarshF 1.24	6	276	15⅝	14⅞	15⅝	+ ¾
3	MartMa 1.30	4	62	18⅝	18	18¼	+ ⅛
8¼	MrldCup .54	5	12	11⅝	11	11⅝	+ ⅛
9	MascoCp .32	10	67	28⅜	27⅝	28¼	+ ⅛
4¼	Masonite .54	9	154	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
1¾	MassyF .80e	4	7	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
7½	MasMt 1.52a	5	16	8½	8⅜	8½	— ⅛
2¼	MasCp 1.57e		25	12⅝	12¼	12½	— ¼
9⅛	MasInc 1.08		23	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
1⅛	MatsuE .29e	6	76	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅜
6	MayDSt 1.60	7	118	21⅞	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
8	MayD pf1.80		1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ¼
4	MayerOs .92	4	56	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
3⅝	MaysJW .50	4	7	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
5¼	Maytg 1.38a	9	15	17⅞	17¼	17⅞	— ¼
6½	MBPXL .28e		32	6½	6¼	6¼	— ¼
7¼	MCA Inc .80	5	27	27⅜	26⅝	27⅜	+ ⅝
7	McCord .96	3	17	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅝
2⅜	McCror .90p		14	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3⅞	McDer 1.20	11	190	78⅝	76⅜	78⅝	+ ⅝
1¼	McDonalds	28	1477	32¼	30¾	33	+ ⅞
7⅞	McDonD .40	8	119	7⅞	7⅜	7⅝	— ¼
!	McGEd 1.50	6	44	12⅛	12	12⅛	
5⅝	McGrwH .50	5	59	5¾	5⅝	5½	
3¼	M GH pf1.28		4	13⅜	13	13	
1½	McGrg Don	5	7	1½	1½	1½	
!	McIntyre	6	z180	30⅛	29½	29½	— ⅝
1½	McKee .80e	4	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
1½	McLean .72	4	14	16½	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
3¼	McLout 1.60	8	18	13⅛	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
7⅛	McNeil .50	4	7	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
⅝	MeadCp 1.20	8	26	13⅛	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
	Mea pfB2.80		●5	28	27½	28	— ½
⅛	Medusa 1.40	4	8	12⅞	12½	12⅞	
⅛	MEI Cp	3	24	1⅝	1¼	1¼	
i	Melv Sh .46	5	421	5¾	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
⅝	Menasc .12t	5	31	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
¼	MercStr .80	7	5	28¾	28⅛	28⅝	+ ⅜
4⅛	Merck 1.40	25	449	66⅞	65⅛	66⅞	+ 1⅜
7⅛	Meredith .78	3	9	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
¼	MerrLyn .56	9	447	10	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅜
⅞	MesaPet .05	107	72	23⅛	22½	23½	+ ½
¼	Mesabi .97e	7	43	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
½	MestaM 1.20	28	2	15	15	15	
¼	MGM 1.75e	4	9	17⅛	17	17	
¼	Metrom .50	4	18	5	4⅞	4⅞	
¼	MGIC In .18	5	1051	7⅝	7	7⅝	+ ⅝
	MichGs 1.04	8	4	9	8¾	8⅞	
½	MhTube 1.20	3	3	13⅛	12¾	13⅛	
⅛	Microdot .50	2	28	8½	8⅜	8½	
⅞	Microw .79t	5	12	9	9	9	
¼	MidC Tl 1.04	6	18	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
⅛	MidSUt 1.26	6	170	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+ ⅜
¼	MidlM 1.08p	3	50	2⅛	2	2	
¼	MidldRoss 1	3	10	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
⅛	MilesLb 1.28	5	30	15⅞	15⅛	15⅝	— ⅜
	MiltBrd .36a	4	18	5⅛	5	5⅛	
¼	MinMM 1.25	18	244	51⅝	49¾	51⅛	+ 1⅛

—1974— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. close
14	9	MirroAl .96	7	4	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
21	4⅞	MissnEq .28	5	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
24¾	14	MissRiv 1.20	3	15	16⅞	16½	16⅞	— ⅛
15½	10	MoPac pf1		5	11½	11¼	11¼	— ¼
24⅝	14⅛	MoPtCe 1.60	4	3	14½	14½	14½	— ¼
13¾	8	MoPSv .84b	5	32	8½	8	8	— ½
58½	30⅛	MobilOl 3.20	3	390	35	34⅝	35	+ ¼
8⅛	2	MobHo .10p		62	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
21	8⅜	Mohas 1.20	4	28	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
4½	1	Mohk Data		74	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
14¼	8½	MohkRub 1	3	5	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
28	10½	Molycrp .40	4	28	10⅞	13½	13½	— ⅜
39½	8⅝	MonarchM 1	4	7	9⅝	9	9⅝	— ⅛
6⅞	4	Mongrm Ind	3	42	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
15⅝	5⅝	MoorEq .44	5	43	6⅛	6	6⅛	
89½	39⅝	Monsan 2.40	4	156	42¼	41½	41⅞	+ ⅝
36⅞	21⅝	MonDU 2.08	8	19	25⅞	25½	25½	— ¼
34⅝	20¼	MonPw 1.80	7	98	21¼	20⅝	21⅛	+ ⅛
23½	17¼	MonSt 1.80a		35	19⅞	19½	19⅝	— ⅜
8⅞	4⅛	MONY .75e	6	42	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
34¼	12⅜	MoorMc .40	3	90	25½	24	25⅛	+ 1¼
69½	40⅝	Morgan 1.80	12	467	52	51⅝	52	— ⅛
29½	11¼	MorrsKn .84	4	11	13	12⅝	12⅞	— ¼
8⅞	1⅛	MorseEl Pd	2	284	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	MorseS .41e	5	12	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
11¼	1½	MtgTr .89p	3	65	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
22	10	MorNor .88	6	71	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅝
61⅞	33⅝	Motorola .70	11	x412	33½	31⅝	33⅛	+ ¼
33½	29½	MtFuel Sup	16	52	34	32¾	33¾	+ 1
24⅝	16½	MtStTel 1.52	7	20	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
8½	4	Munford .32	3	13	4¼	4¼	4¼	
16¾	10¼	Munsng 1.08	5	7	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
17¾	10⅜	MurphC 1.20	5	3	11	10⅝	11	
35¾	14⅝	MurpO .48a	3	102	16	15	15	— 1⅛
26	11	MurryOh 1	3	27	11	10⅝	10½	— ½
17	11⅛	MutlOm 1.32		17	13½	13⅛	13¼	— ⅛
13⅜	3⅝	MyersL .60	7	31	4¼	3⅞	4¼	+ ⅜
42	21⅜	Nabisco 2.30	9	77	22⅞	21½	22¼	+ ⅛
31¼	13	NalcoCh .60	13	144	19⅞	18⅞	19¼	+ ⅝
10⅜	4	NarcoSci .60	5	22	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
44¼	16¼	NashuaC .60	6	8	16⅞	16⅝	16½	— ¼
21⅞	6⅝	NatAirl .50	2	79	7⅛	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
14⅝	7⅜	N Avia .86e		47	7½	7⅜	7½	
9⅜	6½	NatCan .53	4	35	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
21¾	15½	N Can pf1.50		6	17⅝	17½	17½	
47½	24⅝	N Chem .28	10	48	26⅜	25⅛	25¼	— ⅜
12	4⅛	NatCityL .90	3	21	6⅞	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
43½	26⅝	NatDet 2.52	4	24	27⅞	27¼	27⅝	— ⅛
16⅛	12⅛	NatDist 1.20	4	87	13⅛	12⅞	13	
23⅞	16¼	NatFuelG 2	5	12	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	8⅝	NatGyp 1.05	5	50	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
4⅛	1⅞	Nat Homes		44	2	1⅞	1⅞	
5¼	3⅜	Natlnd .20	2	21	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
12	9¼	Ntlnd pf1.25		5	10⅛	9¾	10	
11¼	1⅛	N Mtg 1.05p	5	32	1⅛	1	1⅛	
32½	22½	N Pres 1.10a	4	1	26	26	26	— ¼
25⅛	6¼	Nat Semicn	6	174	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ¼
17½	6	R Svclnd .72	4	175	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
20⅝	10⅝	N Stand .90	4	5	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
56½	31¼	N Starch .76	10	1	32	32	32	+ ¼
36⅞	30⅛	NatStl 2.50a	4	163	33½	32⅝	33¼	+ ⅞
5¼	2⅛	Nat Tea		24	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
80⅝	35½	Natoma 1.20	3	144	36⅝	35⅝	36⅛	+ ⅛
40½	13⅝	NCR Cp .72	4	136	14⅝	10⅞	14⅛	+ ⅜
11¼	5½	Neptune .40	6	185	6⅝	6½	6⅝	

—1974— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. close
24	12	NevPw 1.40	4	38	16¼	15½	16⅛	+ ⅜
19¼	14	NevP pf1.74		z20	16	14	16	
22¼	12	NEngEl 1.78	6	45	12¾	12¼	12⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	8½	NEnGE 1.28	5	48	9½	9	9½	+ ½
30⅞	21½	N EngT 2.36	9	13	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
12⅝	7¼	Newhall .36	7	29	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
36⅝	16½	Newmt 1.60	8	151	16⅝	16¼	16½	— ⅛
111	60½	Nwmt pf4.50		2	61¼	61¼	61¼	
28⅞	15	NYSEG 2.20	5	59	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
106½	79	NYSE pf8.80		z170	80	80	80	
48	35	NYSE pf3.75		z60	35¼	35⅛	35¼	— ⅞
14⅝	7⅝	NiaMP 1.16	5	161	8	7⅞	8	
65	43	NiaM pf 5.25		z10	43½	43½	43½	
60	40½	NiaM pf 4.85		z100	41	41	41	— ⅛
45⅝	28	NiaM pf 3.60		z100	29¼	29½	29⅛	— ⅝
19½	10½	NiaShr 1.30e		17	10½	10¼	10½	
14⅝	11¼	NL Ind 1	4	172	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
21¼	8⅝	NLT Cp .40	8	33	13¼	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
80¼	50½	NorflkWn 5	5	58	59¾	58⅝	59¾	+ ½
16½	13⅛	Norlin 1.25	3	48	13⅝	12⅞	13⅛	
21⅞	11	Norris 1.12	3	10	11⅝	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
48	15	NoACoal .80	9	7	27	26⅝	27	
24¼	6⅛	NoAMt 2.27e	4	25	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
23	12	NoAPhl 1.20	3	21	12⅞	12½	12½	— ⅛
4	2½	NoCAir .10e	4	69	2⅝	2½	2½	
1½	⅛	NoCaAir wt		28	15-16	⅞	15-16	+ 1-16
12½	5½	NoestUt 1.02	4	238	6	5¾	5⅞	— ⅛
13⅞	7⅝	NoCenGs .68	6	8	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
10¾	5	vjNoCen Ry		z100	5½	5½	5½	
24⅞	15	NolIGas 1.92	7	48	19⅝	18⅞	19⅝	+ ⅝
25	17⅞	NolIG pf1.90		18	20⅜	19⅞	20⅜	+ ⅜
19⅛	11¼	NIndPS 1.36	6	43	13⅞	13½	13⅝	
55	38⅛	NNGs 3.10a	5	40	50⅝	49⅝	49⅞	
88⅛	79	NoNG pf5.80		z100	77½	77½	77½	— 1
26⅞	16⅛	NoSIPw 1.84	7	67	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
53	37½	NSPw pf4.10		z10	42	43	43	— ⅛
48	36	NSPw pf3.60		z141	38½	37	37	— 1
8⅞	2¼	Northgt .45e	2	48	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
27⅞	15½	Northrp 1.60	5	19	24⅝	23⅝	24⅝	+ 1⅛
27¼	18	Nrthp pf1.45		3	24	24	24	+ 1
27¼	11½	NwstAirl .45	3	239	11¾	11	11⅝	— ⅛
65¾	23¼	NwtBnc 1.60	8	99	33⅛	32½	33	+ ⅛
23⅞	14⅝	Nwtlnd 1.20	2	50	17⅜	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
12⅝	6¼	Nwstlnd wt		1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
77½	50	Nwlnd pfA5		1	58¾	50⅝	58¾	+ ⅝
78	51½	Nwlnd pfC5		1	58¾	58¾	58¾	+ ¼
62½	40	Nwtln pf4.28		2	48½	48¼	48¼	— ½
20½	11⅞	NwP ct .40e	5	30	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
24½	10¼	NwML 1.83e	5	469	10½	9⅞	10⅛	— ⅜
40	24⅛	NwtSti 2.40a	7	10	34⅝	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅛
29⅞	19¼	Norton 1.60	3	8	19⅞	19½	19½	
17	8⅝	NortSim .40	6	203	10¼	10	10⅛	
37½	19	NortS pf1.60		3	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
19½	10⅝	NucorCp .24	2	12	11⅛	10⅛	10⅝	
23¾	12½	NVF 4.51f	1	16	17⅝	17⅛	17¼	— ⅝
13	5	Oak Ind .40	2	7	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
13⅝	7¼	OakiteP .84	5	3	7½	7½	7½	
14⅝	7⅜	OccIPet .25e	3	673	13	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅜
50	24	OccidPt pf4		4	42¾	42	42¾	+ ⅝
48⅛	31	OccIP pf3.60		35	42	40½	42	+ 1⅝
27½	10¼	OccIP pf2.16		1	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ⅜
18⅝	11½	OgdenCp 1	3	63	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
31	22½	Ogdn pf1.87		1	23½	23½	23½	
21⅞	10⅝	OhioEd 1.66	6	127	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
93½	69	OhEd pf8.20		z10	86	86	86	— 3½

—1974— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. close
61	46½	OhEd pf4.56		z10	46½	46½	46½	— 1⅛
58	42	OhEd pf4.40		z100	44	44	44	
50½	38	OhEd pf3.90		z70	40	38¾	38¾	— ⅝
100¼	69⅞	OhPw pf8.48		z150	72	72	72	— 1
97	60	OhPw pf8.04		z20	67	67	67	
24½	15	OklaGE 1.40	9	139	18⅛	18¼	18¼	
23¾	14⅛	OklaNG 1.40	7	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
19¼	13	OlinCp 1.20	4	22	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ¼
21⅞	10⅝	Olinkraft 1	5	28	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	
10⅞	6⅞	Omark .50	3	11	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
13	8½	Oneida .76	3	12	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅜
15⅝	7⅜	OrangR 1.28	6	57	7⅜	7⅝	7⅜	
5¼	3¼	Orange .12	5	20	3⅞	3⅛	3⅞	+ ½
42	21⅞	OtisElv 2.28	4	26	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅝
24¼	11⅝	OutMar 1.20	6	35	11⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅝
11⅝	6¼	OutletCo .70	3	8	7⅛	7	7	
26⅝	8½	OverShip .15	4	22	10	9⅛	10	+ ⅞
51⅞	26½	OwenCn .88	11	81	20⅝	28⅛	28⅛	
42¾	28⅝	OwenIll 1.60	4	57	29	28¾	29	
17½	7¼	Oxfrdlnd .60	2	4	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
15¼	10⅝	PacASh 1.20		24	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
24⅞	17	PacGas 1.88	6	141	19⅝	19¼	19½	
21¾	13⅞	PacLtg 1.68	6	37	14⅝	14¼	14½	
25½	15	PacPw 1.60	8	101	15⅞	15⅝	15¾	
17¼	12⅛	PacTT 1.20	0	61	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
85½	66⅛	PacTT pf6		z120	68⅝	67¾	67¾	+ ⅝
5½	1⅝	Paine Webb		3	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
13¾	6⅞	PalW pf1.30		31	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	— ⅛
5	2⅝	PalmBc .25	3	46	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
6⅛	2⅜	Pamida Inc	4	27	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
5½	1¾	PanAm Air		378	3⅛	2	2	— ⅜
32¼	19½	PanhEP 3	7	957	29¼	27⅞	29¼	+ 1⅛
13¼	5⅛	Paprcft .60b	3	13	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
13¾	8⅛	Pargas .94	6	19	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	13½	ParHan 1.08	4	22	14¼	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
20¼	11¼	ParkPen .64	4	13	12	12	12	
24⅞	9⅝	Pasco Inc	7	9	17	16½	17	+ ⅜
12⅝	6¼	Payl ms .30	4	13	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
32	8⅝	PeabGa .08r	7	136	10	9¼	9¼	— ⅝
4⅝	1⅛	Penn Cent		379	1½	1⅛	1⅜	+ ¼
7¼	3⅞	PennDix .24	3	21	4	3⅞	4	
6⅛	1⅜	Penn Fruit		7	1⅝	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
79¼	35	Penney 1.16	12	228	37½	36	37½	+ 1
23	13	PaPwL1 1.80	6	71	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
109⅛	106½	PaPLt pf13		z58	108	108	108	
102¾	69	PaPL pf8.40		z58	75	75	75	
57½	43	PaPL pf4.50		z150	45½	44	45½	+ ½
56¼	41⅛	PaPL pf4.40		z18	42	42	42	
25⅝	14¼	Pennwlt 1.36	6	24	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
40	29	Penwl pf2.50		1	31¼	31¼	31¼	
22⅝	15⅛	Penwl pf1.60		2	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+ ¼
30½	12¾	Pennzol 1.20	5	120	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	+ ¼
8⅝	8⅛	PeopDrg .20	6	7	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
30⅞	23	PeopGs 2.68	6	35	29⅝	29½	29⅝	+ ⅜
71¾	29¼	PepsiCo 1.40	11	66	39⅝	39	39¼	+ ¼
40	15⅛	PerkElm .28	18	75	17⅝	17⅛	17¼	— ¾
25⅞	16½	Petlnc 1.40	5	8	16½	16¼	16⅝	— ⅜
14½	9½	Petlnc pf.80		1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ½
16½	6	PeterPl .60	6	25	6¼	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
15	7½	Petro'an .44	4	69	9¼	9	9⅛	
27¼	14¼	Petrim 2.46e		4	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
45	21⅝	Pfizer .76a	14	376	29⅝	28½	29	
49⅞	25½	PhelpD 2.20	5	61	29⅞	29⅛	29⅝	+ 1
19½	9½	PhilaEl 1.64	5	246	9⅝	9½	9⅛	
97½	70	PhilE pf9.50		z192	74½	74	74½	+ ½
107	63½	PhilE pf8.75		z50	69	67	69	+ 2½
95½	58	PhilE pf7.85		z20	64	64	64	— 3
99	54¾	PhilE pf7.80		z140	61	60	60	— 2½
95½	56	PhilE pf7.75		z130	60	58	58	— 3½
59	36	PhilE pf4.68		z10	39½	39½	39½	+ 1½

—1974— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m Quot	Ch'ge prev close
54½	33	PhilE pf4.30		z60	35	35	35	
47½	30½	PhilE pf3.80		z90	32	32	32	
19½	13⅛	PhilSub 1.30	5	34	14½	14¼	14½	+ ¼
61⅞	34½	PhilipMa .80	15	156	47¼	46⅛	46⅞	+ ⅝
6⅛	2	Philip In .28		53	3¼	2	3	
11⅝	5	Phil Ind pf1		15	5	5	5	— ⅛
71⅞	31⅛	PhilPet 1.60	7	248	38⅝	37¼	38⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	3¼	PhilVH .40a	20	227	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
19⅝	5⅝	Pickwk 1.29t	3	40	6⅜	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅜
16⅞	8⅝	PiedNG 1.28	4	3	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Pier 1 Imprt	6	68	3⅜	2¾	3⅜	+ ¼
50¾	31⅝	Pillsbry 1.80	6	33	38	31⅛	33	+ 1⅛
25	18½	PionNGs .96	7	46	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ ¼
12½	7⅛	PitneyB .60	6	61	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
16¾	12⅞	PittFrg .89b	7	2	13⅛	13⅛	13½	
38⅞	23¼	Pittston .60b	8	153	35½	34¾	35½	+ ⅜
24¼	12	Pizza Nut	7	3	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
3⅜	2	Plan Resrch	5	149	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
6¼	2	Playboy .13	4	8	2½	2¼	3⅜	
18⅛	6¾	Plessey .87e	2	18	7	7	7	+ ⅛
20	3¼	PNBM 1.39e	3	73	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
88⅛	14⅝	Polaroid .32	16	735	19¼	18½	19⅛	+ ⅛
43⅝	3⅝	Ponderosa 5	2	177	4⅛	3¾	4	+ ⅛
21¾	8½	PopeTe .60b	3	13	9	8¾	8¾	
19⅞	12¾	PortGE 1.52	6	92	14¼	14	14⅛	+ ¼
35¼	20¾	Potlath 1.40	4	3	22⅛	22	22	— ⅛
14⅝	8⅝	PalmEl 1.16	5	116	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	— ⅛
54	46½	PotEl pf5.50		z1	50	50	50	
54½	37	PotEl pf4.50		z200	42⅛	42⅛	42½	— ½
49	33	PotEl pf4.04		z250	37	35⅞	35⅞	— 1¼
36⅞	23½	PotEl pf2.44		1	25½	25½	25½	
28⅞	20	PFGInd 1.78	5	109	22½	22½	22¼	+ ⅛
9	5⅛	Premier .32	5	5	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	8⅝	Premr pf.90		3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
105⅞	67	Proct G 1.88	20	175	80⅛	77½	80⅛	+ 2⅝
8⅛	5⅝	ProdRsh .30	4	12	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
24⅝	16¾	Proler Int 1e	2	17	18⅝	18	18⅛	— ⅛
19	3⅜	PSA Inc	4	26	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
17¾	9⅝	PSvCol 1.20	7	113	12⅝	12¾	12¼	— ⅛
21	10½	PSvEG 1.72	5	422	11⅛	11	11⅛	— ⅛
114½	78⅛	PSEG pf9.62		z100	81	81	81	
95	59¾	PSEG pf7.80		z130	66⅛	66½	66½	— 1⅛
64	41⅝	PSEG pf5.05		z101	42	42	42	— 1
17⅞	12¾	PSEG pf1.40		5	13	13	13	
39⅝	23⅝	PSvInd 2.56	8	19	28⅛	28	28¼	+ ¼
47	37	PSInd pf3.50		z100	38	38	38	
19⅞	18	PSvNN 1.64	5	28	18⅝	18½	18½	
19½	10⅝	PSvNM 1.20	5	6	11½	11⅛	11½	
7¼	2⅝	Pueblot .30a	4	12	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
6⅞	2¾	PR Cem .20		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
28⅝	18⅛	PugSPL 1.96	3	19	19⅛	19⅛	19½	+ ¼
80½	35⅝	Pullmn 1.70	6	358	39	38½	38½	— ¼
18	7½	PurexCp .88	5	85	7⅝	7⅝	7½	
6	1	PerlimF .21p		31	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
32⅛	13½	Purolatr .96	6	9	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
31¼	12	QuakOat .80	6	83	12½	12⅛	12¼	— ¼
76	43	QukOat pf3		3	42¾	42	42	— 1
38	12¾	QuakStO .64	8	42	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
12⅞	3⅞	Questor .50b		7	4	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
45⅞	29	RalstonP .80	18	5	34⅝	34¼	34¼	— ⅛
8¾	2⅛	Ramada .12	5	187	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
15	7⅛	Ranco In .92	4	15	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
17	5	RapidAm 1	6	123	5⅛	5	5⅛	
50	19½	Rap Irpf2.25		1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— 8½
22¼	14⅝	Raybest 1.50	4	4	15⅛	14⅞	15¼	+ ⅜
14	6⅛	Raymint .32	4	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
39⅞	20	Raythen .80	7	26	25	24⅝	25	+ ½
21⅛	9⅝	RCA 1	5	403	9⅞	9½	9⅝	+ ¼
61¼	39¾	RCA cvpf 4		18	40¼	39⅛	40¼	
50	32	RCA pf 3.50		z150	52¼	32	32	— 1⅜

—1974— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot	Ch'ge prev. close
3½	1	vjReadg Co		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3⅛	1	vjReadg 2pf		7	1⅜	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
46¾	11¼	RdgBate .35	7	60	17	16⅛	16¾	+ ½
7⅞	1½	Redmn .03p		127	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
20¼	6⅞	ReeceCp .74	4	32	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅜
21½	8½	Reed Tool	11	17	17¼	17	17	
17⅞	7¾	ReichCh .60	2	68	10⅛	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
8¼	4½	Reliab SI .60	3	3	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
21⅛	9¾	RelianEl .80	4	32	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
65	30½	Relian pf2		1	24	24	34	+ ⅞
40¾	19	Relia pf1.60		9	21	20	21	+ ¼
11⅞	5¼	RelleGrp .40	0	58	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
31⅞	12½	ReG pfC2.60		29	12½	12½	13½	— ⅛
26¼	13⅛	ReG pfB2.20		9	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
2⅛	1¼	Republic Cp	3	42	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
17½	8	RepFinS .60	4	36	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
14¾	1¼	RepMtg .75p		38	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
28	20⅞	RepStl 1.60a	2	75	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛	— ¼
9¼	3⅝	ResrvOil .18	3	176	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
20¼	13	RetailCred 2	6	6	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ¼
31⅞	1	RevcoDS .32	7	94	14	13½	13½	— ⅝
13¼	a	RevCap .12e	2	37	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
61¾	38¾	Revlon 1.20	12	52	45¼	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅛
4½	2¼	Rexham .20	2	12	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
20⅛	10⅛	Rexnrd 1.08	4	10	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
34¼	22	Rexn pf2.36		1	24	24	34	— ¾
53⅝	37¼	Reylnd 2.88	7	154	50⅝	49¼	50⅛	+ ½
57¼	35¼	Reyln pf2.25		13	53¼	52½	53¼	+ ¾
26½	14	ReynMet 1a	2	63	14⅝	14⅛	14½	— ⅜
64	42½	ReyM pf4.50		1	45	45	45	+ ⅝
18¼	3⅞	RoynSec .50	6	9	5	4¾	4⅞	— ⅛
13⅛	8¼	Richardsn 1	3	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
30⅞	13¾	RichMer .64	7	54	15⅛	14⅜	14½	— ½
20¼	9⅛	Richmnd .80	4	21	9¾	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
15¾	9½	RiegelT 1.20	8	2	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ¼
16¼	8½	RioGran .50	3	27	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
10⅝	7	RioGr pf.50		5	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
18¾	2½	RiteAid .12	5	24	8	2⅞	2⅞	
25⅝	10¼	RivianF .90	6	32	12¼	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
17½	8⅝	Robshaw .90	6	10	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
19¾	13	Robrtsn 1.30	8	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
25½	8⅛	Robins .24a	11	104	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	— ¼
20½	10	RochG 1.24b	7	34	11⅞	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
20	8⅝	RochTel .76	7	23	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
11¼	4⅝	Rockowr .44	2	14	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
28⅝	18	Rockwlnt 2	5	90	19⅝	19⅛	19½	— ⅛
72½	48	RkInt pf4.75		1	50½	50½	50½	
25½	16	RkInt pf1.35		4	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¾
94¼	44	RohmN 1.28		41	47¾	46⅝	47⅝	+ 1⅛
20½	8¼	Rohrlnd .90	5	15	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
19¾	6⅝	Rollnsln .25	8	6	10¼	10¼	10¼	
9⅛	4⅝	Ronson .28	7	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ¼
16½	9¼	Roper 1.18	3	16	9⅝	9¼	9½	— ⅛
29⅛	12⅝	RorerA .90	18	61	18¾	18	18¾	+ ¾
37⅞	16⅝	Rosario .40	13	146	31⅝	30⅞	31½	+ 1
18½	6⅝	RoyCCol .64	5	66	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
34	22¼	RoylD 2.71a	2	67	25½	25¼	25½	+ ½
7½	3	Roy'Ind .45t	3	39	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
12	3	RTE Cp .16	3	24	2⅞	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
39⅞	9⅝	Rubbrm .36	18	11	13¾	13½	13¾	— ¼
14⅞	6¼	Rucker Co	9	541	15	14⅛	15	+ ⅞
11	5½	RussTog .76	4	57	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
31⅛	3½	Ryder .37p	4	507	3⅝	3¼	3⅛	— ⅛
47⅞	23¾	SabinR .48a	9	x12	28	27¼	28	+ ⅝
43⅞	29⅝	Safewy 1.80	8	54	35	34⅝	34½	— ⅜
7⅛	2⅞	Saga Corp	3	23	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
44	27⅛	StJoeM 2.10	4	13	34⅝	34⅛	34½	+ ⅜
13¾	8½	StJoLIP 1.13	8	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
35½	22	StLSaF 2.50	5	12	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	— ½
12½	9	StPaulS .96a		52	18	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛

(Continued on next page.)

[Eur]opean Markets

[Yes]terday's closing prices
[in] local currencies)

dam
37.70
56.30
242
62.90
245
33
118.80
61.10
57
56
41
20.70
138.80
88.80
64.20
77.30
283
153

sels
4,000
1,760
1,050
5,420
1,700
3,460
3,250
1,050
2,350
2,205
1,090

furt
49.80
126
104.50
161.50
53.50
246
157
280.70
189.50
75.80
49
363
187
99
43.80
196.50
200.50
85.50
54
119
314.50
219.80
67.60
96
69.30

on
3.30
16.50
1.10
1.16
0.63
8.95
0.75
1.60
8.20½
2.12
8.06½
1.05
8.23
0.96
0.57
0.22
1.63
0.98
0.69½
8.24
8.60
2?.75
8.51
1.06
1.96

Gt Un St	0.89
Guinness	0.62½
Hawker-Sidd	1.38
Hudson Bay	7.80
Imp Chem	1.23
Imps	0.34½
Mar&Spen	1.03
MetalBox	1.23
Nichols	8.46
Plessey	0.40
Rand Mines	1.77
Rank Org	8.80
Royal Dutch	£18⅛
R.T.Z.	8.85
Shell	1.33
Thorn (A)	0.77
Tube Invest	1.25
Union Carbid	4.70
Vickers	0.71½
War L3½	£20⅛
West Deep	22.00
West Drief	45.00
West Hold	36.00
West Min	1.40
Woolworth	8.25
ZCI	0.56½

Milan

Bastogi	1,361
Erba	4,100
Ercole Marell	581
Fiat	950½
Finsider	310
Generali	54,800
IFI	2,400
Italgas	540
Italsider	602
LaRinas	105¼
Montedis	642
Olivetti	1,109
Pirelli	740
Snia Visco	1,486
Terni	291½

Paris

Air Liquide	285.20
Alimentaire	62.90
BSN	250
Carrefour	1,325
Cim Lafarge	136.10
Citroën	29.20
Cie Bancaire	325.50
CFP	75.60
CGE	233.10
CCF	106
Ferodo	149.50
L'Oréal	646
Mach Bull	27.90
Michelin	515
Moët-Henn	332
Moulinex	170
Nickel (Le)	83
Paribas	109
PUK	112.80
Penarroya	69.50
Perrier	102
Peugeot	123
Rh Poulenc	114
Saclior	86
St Gobain	93
Suez	166
Télémécanique	111
Thomson	164.90
Usinor	94.18

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,035
B Boveri	865
Ciba-Geigy	1,260
Cr Suisse	2,125
Fischer	450
HofRocheN.V	6,750
Nestlé	2,130
Sandoz	1,750
Sté B Suisse	424
Sulzer	2,600
U.B. Suisse	2,300

Market Summary

Dec. 17, 1974

Most Actives—New York

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Hercule Inc	311,900	24⅞	—1
Southern Co	307,100	6¼	— ⅛
McDonald	267,900	32¾	— ⅛
Bath Ind	201,000	4⅛	+ ⅛
IntTelTel	158,600	19⅝	+ ⅛
Texaco Inc	140,100	22	+ ⅛
Gen Motors	138,000	33⅝	+1⅛
Sony Corp	136,600	5	
Coca Cola	126,400	50	+2⅝
FedNat Mtg	121,000	17⅝	+ ⅛
East Kodak	114,400	59⅝	+1⅛
MGIC Inv	109,500	7⅝	+ ⅝
Citicorp	106,800	27⅝	+ ⅛
IntFlav Fr	103,600	21⅝	+1⅛
Am Tel&Tel	103,000	43⅞	+ ¼

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	16.88	15.37
Advances	701	489
Declines	661	882
Unchanged	493	471
Total issues	1855	1842
New 1974 highs	4	1
New 1974 lows	178	175

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close	N.C.
PrudBldg M	111,500	1⅛	— ⅛
Brad Comp	51,300	5	+ ⅝
Bio Dynam	49,600	14	+ ½
HoustOil M	48,800	27¼	+1⅛
Reserch Cil	47,400	4¼	— ¼
Compugrp	39,800	9⅝	— ⅛
Giant Yell	36,000	12	+1¼
McCull Oil	30,200	2⅝	+ ¼
Am Agronc	27,500	12⅛	+2
Asamera O	27,290	6⅛	— ⅛

Approx total stock sales 2,460,000
Stock sales year ago 3,361,965

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
60.51	58.92	59.92	+.06

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	585.18	599.42	582.45	597.54	+18.71
20 Trn	138.15	140.82	136.95	139.93	+ 1.62
15 Util	66.85	68.51	66.46	68.13	+ 0.99
65 Stk	191.09	195.50	189.96	194.64	+ 3.05

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrial	75.77	73.44	75.40	+1.31
15 Railroads	34.97	34.05	34.76	+0.52
60 Utilities	33.21	32.33	32.93	+0.14
500 Stocks	67.92	65.86	67.58	+1.12

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	35.58	35.01	35.58	+.51
Industrials	38.53	37.89	38.53	+.65
Transportation	25.86	25.36	25.86	+.27
Utility	26.32	26.21	26.32	+.11
Finance	39.24	38.83	39.24	+.31

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Dec. 16	234,694	455,229	3,490
Dec. 13	201,153	363,540	5,061
Dec. 12	200,527	380,138	5,222
Dec. 11	263,468	394,313	4,491
Dec. 10	228,520	423,564	4,954
Dec. 9	246,235	468,589	15,501

* These totals are included in the sales figures.

European Gold Markets

Dec. 17, 1974

	Open	Close	N.C.
London Fix	185.75	188.50	+5.50
Zurich	185.00	187.75	+3.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	191.09	193.61	+6.44

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Tuesday's
[H]ighs and Lows

NEW HIGHS- 4

MtFuel Sup
Rucker Co

NEW LOWS- 178

Gen Cable
Gen Develp
Gen Instru
GenPort Inc
GaPw 7.80pf
Gifford Hill
Gleasn Wks
Grand Un
Grant WT
Green Giant
Groller Inc
Guardian In
Gulton Ind
Helleman
Hercules Inc
TMW Ind
Holiday Inn
Haldaylin A
Host Intl
Houd 2.25pf
Howrd John
Howmet Cp
Ill Tool
Incom Cap
Industri Nat
IntFlev Fr
Int Nickel
Int T&T pfF
IntT&T pf N
IntT&T pf I
IntT&T pf J
IntT&T pf K
IntT&T pf N
IU Intl Cp
IU Int pf
Justice Mtg
KaisrAlum
Katylnd pfB
Kysor Ind
Laclede Gas
Larwin M
Lear Sieg pf
LevFd Cap
LibbMcNL
Librty Ln pf
Ligg My 7pf
LincPlec Fb
Lionel Corp
La Pacif
Macke Co
Macmilln pf
Manh Ind
Manpower
Marley Ca
Marriott
MayerOsc
Mays JW
MBPXL Cp
McDonnD

MoPrt Cem
Motorola
McLean Trk
Murry Ohio
Nabisco
Nat Chemsh
NatMtg Fd
Nat Svc Ind
Newmont
NYS 8.75pf
Niagra Shre
NL Ind
Norlin Corp
NoNG 5.80pf
Nwst Airl
NwsMut Lf
OhE 4.56pf
Penn Frutt
Purex Corp
QuakOat 3pf
Questor
RcA 2.25pf
RCA
Redman Ind
RzpMtg In
Retail Cred
Rio Grande
StLouSanF
StRezgis Pap
SanJuan Re
Schaefer Cp
Scovil 2.50pf
Sea Contain
Smiths Tran
Southdwn
SoeastP Svc
SwsFor Ind
Stop Shop
Superscpe
Texas Ind
TriSou Mtg
TRW 4.50pf
Un Camp
UnitTel wt
USM stp
Varian Asst
Venice Ind
Wash Steel
Wayne Goss
WaynGos pf
WnAir Lin
WnUn 6pf
Westvaco
WhlgPit 5pf
WinnDix B
Wurlitzer
Wyly Corp
XTRA Inc
Zenith R

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New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

(Continued from preceding page.)

—1974— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot	Ch'ge prev. close
16	10¼	SanDGs 1.20	5	84	11¼	11	11	— ¼
8⅞	1¾	Sandrs Asso		36	2¼	2	2¼	+ ¼
14	7¾	Sangamo .70	4	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
13⅜	6	SJuanR .80t	4	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
36	21½	SFeInd 1.80	5	53	26⅞	26¼	26⅝	+ ⅝
50¾	13	SanFeInt .30	10	188	23⅞	22⅞	23⅜	+ ⅜
7¼	4⅝	SargWel .32	5	3	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
12½	2¾	Sau.RI 1.19e	3	64	3¼	3	3⅛	
13⅞	7⅛	SavanE 1.12	5	56	8	7½	7½	— ⅜
15⅝	9	SavnEA .33e		1	10	10	10	
4½	1⅛	SavA 0t .06p		8	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
6¾	2¼	SavODr .15e	5	25	2¾	2½	2¾	+ ⅛
6	1⅞	SavinB Mch		19	3	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
4⅞	1⅞	Saxon Ind	2	129	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
9	2	SCA Svc	3	118	2⅜	2⅛	2¼	
8¼	2⅞	Schaefer Cp	7	32	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	
75⅞	41½	SchergPl .80	23	483	51½	50	51¼	+ ¼
57½	14½	SchlitzBr .68	8	73	15⅝	14¾	15½	+ ⅝
133¾	73	Schlumb .90	30	158	107⅜	105½	107	+ 1
13¼	8⅛	SCM Cp .50	2	116	8⅞	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	4⅜	SCOAInd .60	4	67	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ¼
14¼	6⅝	ScotLFd .58	3	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
25⅝	8⅝	ScottFetz 1	5	45	8½	8⅛	8½	
18½	6¾	ScottFor .68	4	26	8	7¾	8	+ ½
18⅛	9⅝	ScottPap .68	6	79	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	+ ½
15⅝	3¾	Scottys .10	5	18	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
16½	7	ScovillMfg 1	5	52	7⅞	7½	7½	— ¼
39¼	24¼	Scovil pf2.50		18	24¾	24	24¾	
7⅛	3¼	ScudDuoVt		31	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ¼
18¾	10⅛	SeaCont .20	3	4	10⅜	9⅞	10⅜	+ ¼
34¼	19¾	SebdCL 2.20	4	266	27⅝	27¼	27½	+ ¼
5⅛	2½	SeabWA .20t	5	49	2¾	2½	2⅝	
7½	3⅛	Seagrv .25p	3	12	3½	3⅜	3½	— ⅛
13⅛	6⅝	SealdPw .72	4	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
28¼	11⅜	SearleG .46	10	404	13	12½	12⅞	+ ⅛
90⅞	41½	Sears 1.60a	12	315	46¾	45⅞	46¼	+ 1½
3½	1⅜	Sealrain Lin		115	2	1¾	2	+ ¼
66¼	16⅞	SedcoInc .13	11	43	27¾	26	27¾	+ 1⅜
6½	2⅛	SvcCpInt .18	2	13	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
13¼	5¼	Servomt .60	3	15	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
8⅜	3½	Shakspre .28	4	11	3½	3¼	3¼	
12⅞	5¼	Shapell .10	3	29	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
72⅞	30¼	ShellOil 2.60	6	80	46	45⅝	46	
24½	11¾	ShellT 1.10e	2	10	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
9	4⅛	ShellrGl .56	3	29	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅜
16½	10½	ShllGl pf1.40		1	10¾	10¾	10¾	
17¼	10¾	ShllGl pf1.35		6	10¾	10¾	10¾	
40⅞	25⅛	SherwW 2.20	7	9	34⅝	34½	34¼	
11⅞	7⅜	SierrPac .92	5	35	8	7⅞	8	
22¾	12⅞	Signal .80b	2	28	13¼	12⅞	13	— ⅛
48¼	29¾	Signal pf2.20		1	29¾	29¾	29¾	
20⅝	12¼	Signal pf 1		1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
42½	18⅛	SignodeCp 1	5	5	27½	27¼	27½	+ ½
4	2⅜	SimPre .10e	4	13	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	— ½
21⅞	9½	Simm .88a	6	45	12¼	11¾	12	+ ¼
39	6⅛	SimpPat .33	10	136	8¼	7⅞	8	
41	10	SingerCo 2	7	175	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
54¼	26¾	Singr pf3.50		13	28	27½	27¾	— ¼
12¼	7¾	SkaggCo .60	5	6	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅜
73	44¼	Skelly 1.20a	7	4	52	52	52	— ⅛
18	6¾	Skil Corp		13	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
21⅝	10¼	Skyline .24	24	198	16¾	15⅝	16⅝	+ 1¼
14½	6¼	SmithAO .78	4	44	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ¼
29⅛	10⅛	SmithInt .24	12	34	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	+ ½
54⅞	30¼	Smithkline 2	12	14	45⅝	44⅝	45⅜	+ ⅝
16⅛	8	SmithTr .45	3	3	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
16⅞	8⅜	Smucker .80	5	81	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
17⅞	5½	SolaBas .60	3	83	6	5⅞	6	
3¼	1½	Sonest 1.66c	5	9	2⅛	2⅛	2¼	
18¾	4⅞	Sonyp .02h	9	340	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
41¼	26⅞	SooLin 4.50e	5	7	31¾	31½	31½	— ⅜
8	4⅜	SOO Con .30	3	13	4½	4⅜	4½	— ⅛
18¾	8¾	SCarEG 1.48	7	105	9⅝	9¼	9¼	
19½	10¼	SoJerIn 1.56	5	7	10½	10¼	10¼	— ¼
15¼	6¼	Southdown	2	32	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	
28	15⅝	Sdwn pf1.80		9	16	15⅝	16	
34½	9	SoestBkg .90	5	37	9½	9⅜	9½	
15	5¼	SoePS 1.28b	3	6	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
19⅞	14⅜	SoCalE 1.68	4	192	17⅞	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅛
17¼	7⅞	SouthCo 1.40	5	2307	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
34	22	SoulnG 2.20	6	13	23¼	22¾	23	+ ½
55½	27⅛	SoNRes 1.65	7	37	40	38⅞	40	+ 1¼
37¾	25½	SoNETl 2.84	7	x12	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅜
49½	38½	SNET pf3.82		x1	42½	42½	42½	+ ¾
40½	25	Sou Pac 2.24	6	92	26⅞	26	26⅝	+ ¼
52¾	32⅛	Sou Ry 2.12	7	31	40⅜	39⅝	40⅛	+ ½
53⅜	36	SouRy pfA 3		1	41	41	41	
6⅝	5⅛	Sou Ry pf.50		27	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
31¼	16½	SouUGs 1.50	6	83	19½	19¼	19½	+ ½
22	15¼	Southld .40b	9	117	15¾	15⅛	15⅞	
10⅜	4¼	SwstFor .20	2	55	4¼	3⅞	4¼	
22⅞	13¼	SwtFl pf1.50		4	13⅝	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
11⅞	8⅛	SwstPSv .90	8	51	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ¼
5⅝	4	Sparton .24	3	22	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅜
13⅝	6¾	SperryHut 1	4	29	7¼	7	7	
27	26	Sarry H pf 2		2	28⅜	28	28	— ⅜
44⅝	25⅞	SperryR .76	8	219	26½	25⅞	26⅛	— ⅝
21⅞	5	Sprague El	2	57	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
13⅞	8¼	Spring M .75	3	6	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
32	12½	SquarD 1.10	9	134	14⅝	13⅞	14¼	+ ⅛
43⅝	20	Squibb .64	15	308	30¼	20	30	— ¼
45⅛	24	StaleyM 1.40	7	18	38¼	37¾	38½	+ 1
25⅞	18¾	StPoor 1.92a		24	20¼	20⅛	20¼	+ ⅛
56⅝	40	StdBrands 2	14	218	52¼	51¾	52¼	+ ⅜
50¾	45	StdBr pf3.50		z100	45	45	45	
43¼	22¾	StdPaint .28	21	31	29¾	29½	29¾	+ ⅛
36⅝	20⅛	StdOilCal 2	3	512	22⅜	21⅞	22½	+ ⅛
45⅞	39⅞	StdOilInd n	6	545	4	241¼	42	+ ⅛
86	37¾	StOilOh 1.36	20	116	59½	58⅝	59¼	+ ⅛
8⅛	6	StdPress .4	3	16	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
10½	8	StPrud .66b	8	12	8⅛	8	8	— ¼
16¾	7½	Standex .52	3	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	
31	12¼	StanWks .96	5	44	12⅞	12¼	12½	
12⅞	5⅝	Stanray .60	4	16	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅛
21⅞	13¾	Starrett 1	5	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
16⅛	1¾	StalMl 1.60e	1	102	2⅛	1⅞	2	— ¼
13¼	8¾	StaMS 1.10e		40	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
50⅝	35¾	StaufCh 2.70	5	15	39⅝	39⅝	39½	
50	36⅝	Stau pf1.80a		1	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ 1
7⅜	5	Sterchi .48	6	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
31¼	16	SterDrug .70	14	320	20	19½	20	+ ½
12⅞	7½	Sterndnt .12	6	6	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
15⅛	10	Stevens 1.20	3	75	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛
30	16¼	StewWa 1.92	5	27	17½	17	17⅛	
17⅞	12	StokVC 1.18	4	17	12⅜	12⅜	12½	— ⅛
13½	10	StokVC pf1		z2	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ¼
89⅞	31½	StoneWeb 2	7	12	36¾	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅞
13	7⅞	StoneCon .60	2	5	8¾	8⅝	8¾	— ¼
18⅞	8¼	StopShop 1	3	18	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
17⅞	10½	StorerBdc 1	4	5	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	
10	6⅛	StridRite .6a	5	4	6⅛	6⅛	6½	
38¾	20½	StuWor 1.32	5	55	21½	21	21½	+ ⅛
30½	15⅝	StW pfA1.40		1	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅜
3⅜	1¼	Suave Shoe	3	8	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
18¼	10⅞	SubnPro .86	4	7	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
12⅞	3⅞	SuCrest .20		44	5	4½	4⅝	— ⅜
18½	8⅜	Sun Chm .40	2	4	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
61¾	33⅝	SunOil 1r	4	89	36½	36	36⅛	— ¼
55	31½	Sun O pf2.25		18	36¾	36¼	36⅝	— ¼
20½	9⅝	Sunbeam 1	5	5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
27½	10½	Sundstrd .80	4	35	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
24¾	7⅛	SunshMn .48	10	111	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	+ ⅜
9⅞	11⅛	SupValu .90	5	7	14¼	14	14¼	
304	134	Supr Oil 1.40	15	14	172½	166	172½	+ 6½
8⅝	2⅜	SupmkG .20	3	133	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
25	9½	Superscpe	2	32	9⅝	9	9½	— ¼
12⅞	2	SutroM .15p	2	43	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
8	3⅜	Swank .46	3	17	4	3⅞	4	
25¾	10⅞	Sybron .72	6	50	12½	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
49½	25½	Sybrn pf2.40		7	26⅜	26	26⅜	
9⅝	2¼	Systron Don	16	16	2¾	2½	2½	
23⅞	10¾	TaftBrd .40	4	41	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ¼
10⅛	2⅛	Talcott Nat		12	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+ ⅛
7	4⅞	Talley .60	4	27	5⅛	5	5	
11¼	7⅛	Talley pfB 1		22	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
17¾	8¼	TampaE .96	7	47	10	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅜
26	9¾	Tandy Corp	5	133	10⅜	9¾	10⅜	+ ⅝
9⅝	4⅝	Tappan .40		20	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
9½	4	Technicolr	3	7	4⅝	4¼	4¼	
16	5	Technicon	7	8	5⅛	5	5	
47¾	15¼	Tektronx .20	7	12	19½	19¼	19¼	— ¼
6⅞	2½	Telecor .25	3	21	3	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
15	7⅞	Teledyn .40t	4	150	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
66¼	46¼	Teledyn pf C		1	49	49	49	— 1
8¼	1⅜	Telepromptr		75	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	
4⅛	2½	Telex Cp		31	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
24¾	16⅝	Tenneco 1.40	5	601	23	22½	23	+ ⅜
4⅝	1	Tenneco wt A		73	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+ ¼
91½	62¾	Tennc pf5.50		28	85	83¾	84⅝	+ ⅝
24⅞	11¼	Tesoro .40	3	53	14¾	14	14⅝	+ ⅝
32⅞	20	Texaco 2a	3	1138	21⅞	21½	21⅞	
33	24	TexCom .90	10	13	27½	27½	27½	
54	20	TexETr 1.70	7	78	28½	27½	28⅛	+ ⅜
33	20½	TexGsT 1.76	5	29	24	23½	23½	— ⅜
36⅜	20⅛	Texsglf 1.20	6	207	27¾	27¼	27½	
21⅞	8⅜	Texasind b	7	4	8½	8¼	8¼	— ½
115¾	58¾	TexInst 1	16	233	67½	64⅞	67	+ 1⅞
21⅛	8¼	TexOilG .01	11	108	16¼	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅝
25	15¼	TexUt 1.16	9	570	19⅞	19⅝	19¾	
3¼	8⅛	Texfi Ind	3	5	3⅝	3¼	3½	— ⅛
22⅞	11⅜	Textron 1.10	5	55	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
32	19	Textr pf2.08		3	21	20⅝	20⅝	
23⅞	14	Textr pf1.40		7	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
17¾	8⅝	Thiokol .70	3	238	9¼	8⅝	9	+ ¼
49⅝	24	ThomBet .72	12	10	24¾	24⅝	24⅞	— ⅝
11⅞	5	Thomln .40b	4	24	5⅝	5⅝	5½	— ⅛
12	4⅜	ThompJW 1	14	9	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
7¼	4	ThriftDs .40	10	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	
22¾	9⅛	Tl Corp 1.40	6	34	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅝
47½	25½	Tidwatr .60	8	18	33½	33	33½	
22⅞	6¼	Tigerln .40e	3	101	6⅝	6¼	6¼	
41½	25½	TimeInc 2	5	19	26½	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
17⅝	8⅜	TimeMir .50	6	56	18⅛	18	18	— ¼
35½	24⅛	Timkn 1.80a	6	28	24¾	24½	24¾	
20	8¾	TishRlt .40b		16	10¾	10¼	10¼	— ⅝
14¾	5⅝	Todd Shipyc		37	7¼	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
28¼	12¼	ToledoEd 1	6	37	16⅝	16½	16½	
15½	5¼	TonkaCp .40	2	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ¼
9⅛	4⅛	ToolRsl .40b	6	3	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	— ⅛
36¼	11	TraneCo .76	8	32	11½	11¼	11¼	— ¼
45½	25½	TranUn 1.54	10	9	32⅜	31¾	31¾	+ ¼
18⅞	4⅝	Trans W Air		106	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
8⅜	3⅞	TranWF .16	4	12	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
10⅝	5⅜	Transam .59	6	384	6	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
80¼	50⅝	Trans pf4.50		5	53½	53¼	53½	— 5¼
22	15⅛	TraInc 1.66a		29	17½	17⅛	17¼	— ⅛
9⅝	5½	Transcn .45	4	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
7	4	TranOh .20r	3	14	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
19½	10⅞	Tranwy 1.40	4	28	11⅝	11⅜	11½	
35½	15¾	Travlrs 1.08	5	198	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ½
45	21¾	Travelr pf 2		13	27¾	27½	27¾	
18	4	TRE Cp .80t	26	70	4½	4	4	
27½	13⅝	TriCon 2.85e		105	14⅛	13⅝	14	+ ⅜
27¾	2⅞	TriSM 1.77p	1	49	2¼	3	2	— ½
14	9¼	TriaInd .90a	3	14	10¾	10½	10½	— ⅜
12⅞	5	TrianPfc .40	2	4	5	5	5	— ¼
26	8⅜	Trinity .80	3	36	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+ ½
22⅝	6½	Tropica .20e	11	64	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅜
20½	10⅛	TRW In 1.12	4	69	12½	11½	12⅛	+ ⅜
57⅛	37½	TRW pf4.50		5	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅝
59¼	3c	TRW pf4.40		16	40⅞	40⅛	40⅞	— ⅝
12⅜	7	TucsonG .84	5	60	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	4½	TwenCen .20	13	66	5¼	5	5⅛	+ ½
12	4⅝	TycoLb .10e	5	28	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ¼
20⅞	13¼	TylerCp .40	3	25	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅜
29⅞	13½	UAL In .60a	3	211	13⅞	13½	13⅝	— ¼
22⅞	13¼	Uarco .40a	4	1	18	18	18	— ¼
16	9⅛	UGI Cp 1.32	6	10	10½	10⅛	10½	— ¼
14⅞	7¾	UMC Ind 1	3	20	8	7⅞	8	
15⅜	1⅜	UMET 1.25p	1	21	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
13¼	8¼	Unarco .50b	3	3	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
43¼	26¼	UniNV 2.59e	4	2	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	+ ⅜
18⅝	5⅝	UnBanc .44b	3	98	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
63	39⅝	UnCamp 2	7	34	39¼	37⅛	37⅛	— 2⅛
46	31⅝	UnCarb 2.20	5	278	40⅜	39⅝	40⅛	+ ¼
19¼	7⅝	UnCom 1.33	4	44	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
8¼	2⅜	Union Corp	12	80	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
16⅛	9⅛	Un Elec 1.28	7	222	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
44	29	Un El pf3.50		z60	29½	29	29	— 1½
3⅞	1⅞	Un Fider 1	11	18	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
56¾	27¾	UnOCal .98	4	100	35¼	34½	35	+ ¼
73⅛	35⅝	UOCa pf2.50		4	45⅝	44⅞	44⅞	— ⅜
97¾	51⅝	UPacCp 2.80	10	150	68¼	66⅞	68¼	+ 1
11	1⅜	Uniona .15p		18	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅜	Uniroyal .70	4	118	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	
93¼	62	Uniryal pf 8		z340	66	65	65	— 1
31½	22½	UnitAircft 2	5	64	29¼	28¾	29¼	+ 1
8⅞	2⅜	Unit Brands		71	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
13⅛	4⅝	UBrd pf.90p		5	5⅛	5	5⅛	— ½
95⅛	73⅛	Unit Air pf 8		10	84½	83½	83½	— ⅜
9⅛	4⅝	UnitCp .77e		53	5⅜	5⅛	5⅝	
10⅛	4	U PinCal .20	3	8	4½	4½	4½	
7¾	3	U GasP .45e	5	92	6⅛	5⅞	6	
28	18⅝	U Illum 2.32	5	15	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
18	5	UnitInd .36b	4	6	6⅝	6½	6½	— ¼
8⅝	1⅞	UnitInn .10		51	2⅛	2	2	
15⅞	8⅛	UJerBk 1.04	5	6	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ¼
21	12⅞	UnMM 1.40	3	2	12¾	12⅞	12⅞	
18⅝	6	Un Nuclr		56	8⅝	8⅜	8½	
4¾	1½	UnitPk Min		30	1½	1⅜	1½	
19½	5⅝	UnitRefg .40	2	13	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
38½	18½	USFidG 2.48	9	60	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	
25¾	10⅝	USFoS 3.13e		35	11⅝	11⅝	11¼	
23⅝	13	USGyps 1.60	5	102	13⅞	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
26¾	19	USGy pf1.80		4	20¼	19⅝	20¼	+ ⅛
7⅞	2⅛	USHome .16	3	73	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
9⅞	2	US Ind .20b	2	374	2¾	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
23¼	5⅞	USLeasg .24	8	18	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ¼
12⅞	2⅜	US Rlty 1e	4	38	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
13¼	7	US Shoe .95	4	31	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
49⅝	35⅝	US Stl 2.40	4	173	37	36⅝	36¾	+ ¼
16½	11	USTobac .90	8	50	13	12¾	13	+ ¼
17⅜	10⅝	UniTel 1.08	8	278	12⅝	11⅞	12½	+ ⅜
3⅜	½	UniTel wt		17	7-16	7-16	7-16	— 1-16
22¼	14	UnTl 2pf1.50		33	16⅜	16	16	
26¼	16	UnTel pf1.30		1	10	10	16	+ 1
10⅝	4⅛	Unitrode Cp	5	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
21⅞	12⅝	UniverCp 1	3	17	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	
29¼	21⅞	UnivLeaf 2	5	4	25⅞	25¼	25⅞	+ ⅜
18¾	9⅞	UOP .90	3	367	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
88¼	41⅜	Upjohn .96	17	212	45½	44	45½	+ 1⅝
31⅝	7¼	USLIFE .29	4	264	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
12¼	8	UslifeF .96a		51	9	8⅝	8½	— ½
27½	12⅛	USM stp 1	3	44	12½	12	12⅛	— ⅜
28¼	19¾	USM pf2.10		2	20½	20	20½	+ ¼
52⅞	32⅜	UtahInt .80a	14	50	38½	37½	38¼	+ ⅝
35	22	UtahPL 2.36	6	26	22½	22⅜	22⅜	
29¾	14	UV Ind 1	3	74	18⅝	17⅞	18	+ ⅝
13¾	5⅝	Varian .20	5	981	6	5⅝	5⅞	— ⅛
35⅝	19	Veeder 1.72	6	2	25⅜	25⅜	25¾	+ ⅛
8½	2⅞	Vendo .30p	156	17	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
10⅞	2	Venice .20	2	11	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ½
15⅝	10½	VestSe 1.24a		19	12¼	12	12	— ¼
34¼	16	Vetco Offsh	17	289	29½	28½	29⅛	+ ⅛
19⅞	9	VF Corp 1	5	79	12¾	12½	12½	
7½	2⅛	Viacom Int	4	29	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
9⅞	4½	VictCmp .50	6	9	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
15¼	6⅞	VaEPw 1.10	6	258	8	7⅞	8	
96½	61	VE 72 pf7.72		z1	63	63	63	— 1½
88⅛	54	VaEP pf7.20		z30	59½	59⅜	59½	+ ⅛
64	40	VaEP pf 5		z100	42	42	42	
59⅞	37	VaEP pf4.80		z30	41	41	41	— 1
6⅝	3	Vornado .97t	2	76	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	
17⅛	7¾	VSI Corp .60	8	32	8	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
31½	22½	Vul Mat 1.60	4	3	23⅛	23⅛	23½	+ ⅛
55	40	WabR pf4.50		z100	41	41	41	
33⅞	10	Wachova .76	5	16	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ¼
74	25	Wach pf2.20		3	26¼	26	26	— ½
20	2	WacRl 1.50p	3	62	2½	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
17	9⅝	Walgreen 1	8	20	9⅞	9½	9½	— ¼
56⅞	34¼	WkrA 1.40a	9	2	35½	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅜
11⅛	5	WallMu .60a	2	4	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
20½	7⅜	WalMar .05e	7	7	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ¼
20	6⅝	WangL .04e	6	9	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	4	Ward Foods		8	4¼	4	4¼	+ ¼
11½	6⅛	Warnaco .80	3	25	7⅛	6⅞	7	
10	4⅛	WrnerCo .50	5	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
18½	6⅝	WrnCom .40	3	114	7⅛	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
68½	30	WrnC pf4.25		3	38½	38¼	38½	+ ½
39⅞	18⅛	WarnL .84	13	164	24¾	24½	24¾	+ ⅜
38⅝	11⅛	Warn S 1.20	4	26	12¼	12	12¼	
23	10	WashGs 1.88	5	16	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
16¾	7½	WashNat .80	3	5	9½	9	9	+ ⅛
19	12⅝	WashStl 1a	3	3	12½	12½	12½	— ¼
21	15⅝	WasWal 1.52	8	4	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
15⅛	4⅜	Waste Mgmt	5	7	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
29	11½	WatknJ .20e	8	6	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
6⅞	3⅝	WayGos .60	5	4	3⅝	3½	3½	— ½
17½	11⅜	WayG pf1.60		1	11	11	11	— ⅜
7⅝	3	Wean Unit		13	3	3	3	
8⅝	4⅜	Weathrd .40	5	8	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
5⅜	2¼	Webb Del E	3	28	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
9⅞	5⅝	WeilMcL .60	2	26	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
1⅜	½	Welbilt Corp		21	9-16	½	9-16	+ 1-16
27⅛	9½	WellFgo .95	5	147	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	+ ¼
19	2⅜	WIIFM 1.30e	3	50	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
9⅝	5⅛	WeIRG .68a	4	53	8⅛	8⅝	8⅝	
15	6⅝	WescoF .40a	5	2	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
28	17⅜	WPtPep 2a	3	24	19⅛	18⅞	19	— ⅛
18⅜	5⅜	WnAirL .40b	5	93	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
30⅛	13⅛	WnBnc 1.40	4	32	15½	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
11⅞	5⅝	WnCo NAm	14	27	9½	9¼	9½	+ ¼
10⅝	6	Wn Pac Ind	4	6	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
15½	8½	WnPubh .76	3	4	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
15⅝	8½	WUnion 1.40		118	9⅛	8¾	8¾	— ⅜
71	40½	WnUn pf 6		3	40	40	40	— ½
26	8¼	WestgEl .97	6	730	8½	8¼	8¼	— ¼
38⅞	19⅝	Wstvco 1.40	3	40	19	18¾	19	— ⅛
46	23⅞	Weyerhr .80	11	357	28¾	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
17½	7⅛	WhelFry .40	6	175	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅞
23¼	13⅝	WhelPit .70e	1	7	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
51¼	41½	WhelPit pf 5		z20	47	41	47	— 1
29¾	11	Whirlpol .80	8	178	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
12¼	7½	WhitCon .80	3	38	8	7¾	8	+ ¼
38¾	28½	WhitC pfC 3		1	29¾	28¾	28¾	
14⅝	6⅞	WhiteM .40e	2	49	8½	7¾	7¾	— ⅜
2⅝	1⅛	Whittaker	6	212	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
16⅝	8	WickesCrp 1	4	139	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
4¼	2¼	WiebdtSt .28	6	24	3⅛	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
77	45⅝	WmsCos .60	11	226	68½	66½	68⅛	+ ⅝
56⅞	27½	Wms Co wt		60	48⅞	46¾	47⅞	+ 1½
44¼	22¾	WinnDx 1.32	10	43	28¼	27½	27⅞	
53¾	35¼	WinnDix B		32	35	34½	34½	— 2½
7⅝	3	Winnebago		55	3¼	3	3¼	+ ¼
26	16	WiscEl 1.84	7	57	21⅞	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅜
109½	83½	WisE pf8.90		z390	91½	89¾	89¾	+ 1¾
16⅞	10¾	WiscPS 1.32	7	36	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	
29	16½	Witco 1.20	4	17	17½	17⅜	17½	— ⅛
4¾	1⅝	WolvrW .05e	3	38	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	
10⅜	6	Wometco .56	5	14	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
73⅞	6½	WoodsCp .48	4	16	7¼	6⅝	7¼	+ ⅛
19⅝	8	Wolwth 1.20	3	161	8½	8¼	8⅜	
34⅝	18⅜	Wolw pf2.20		5	19	18⅞	19	
5⅝	2½	World Airw	1	7	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
62⅞	38	Wrigly 2.40a	10	7	41	40¾	41	— ¼
9⅞	3⅜	Wurlitzer		6	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ¼
4⅜	1⅛	Wyly Corp		66	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
127⅛	49¾	XeroxCp 1	13	666	51¾	49⅞	51⅝	+ 1⅝
25⅛	7⅛	Xtra 2.67t	2	60	7⅜	7	7⅜	— ⅛
18¾	4⅝	Yates Ind	2	25	5⅛	4¾	5	+ ¼
15⅝	9¾	YngStDr .68	3	2	10½	10½	10½	
16⅞	8¾	ZaleCorp .76	4	81	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
35¾	16¾	Zapata .40e	4	18	23⅞	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅜
7½	2½	Zayre Corp	2	14	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
31⅝	9¾	ZenithRad 1	8	144	10	9½	9¾	
11¾	3⅞	Zurn Ind .28	5	46	4½	4	4	

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	10½-11	8¼-9	1½-2½	30-35
1 M.	10⅝-10⅞	8½-9	10⅝-11⅛	17⅞-18⅜
3 M.	10⅛-10½	8¼-8¾	8⅝-9⅛	16⅞-17⅜
6 M.	10⅛-10½	8⅜-8⅞	8⅝-9⅛	15⅞-16⅜
1 Y.	9 11/16-10 1/16	8⅜-8⅞	8⅝-9⅛	15⅝-16⅛

Eurco Is Worth...

Dec. 17, 1974

As calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, the Eurco was today worth:

DM	3.04801	Belgian Fr.	46.3851
French Fr.	5.63916	Krone	7.2366
£	0.53719	Irish £	0.5371
Lire	821.77705	Lux. Fr.	46.3851
Guilders	3.16118	U.S. $	1.252

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Amax 8-76	99½	100½
Amax 8¾-86	94	95
ASEA 8½-86	84	85
Ashland 8-87	84¾	85¾
Aust-Swiss 8-87	87	88
Bk Tokyo 7¾-78	96	97
Barclay 8¾-86	84	86
Beecham 8¾-86	74	76
Bergen 8-87	89¼	90¼
BICC 7¾-87	60	62
Borregaard 8¾-86	88½	89½
Burlingt 7¾-87	83¾	84¾
CN PTT 8-86	89½	90½
Carlsberg 8¾-86	89¼	90¼
Carrier 8-87	82½	83½
C. Lafarge 8¾-86	86½	87½
Com Union	76	78
Cons Food 7½-91	82¼	83¾
Conoco 8-86	90½	91½
Cont Tel 8¼-86	83½	84½
Copen Coun 7¾-87	77	78
Copen Tel 8½-86	85¾	86¾
Corning 8½-86	95	96
Cut Ham 8-87	87⅜	88¾
Denmark 9-92	98	99
Denmark 7½-90	78½	79½
Dow Cor 8½-86	97	98
Dupont 7½-78	99	100
E.D.F. 8½-86	95	96
Ericsson 9¼-85	99½	100½
Esso 7½-76	98½	99½
Esso 8-86 Nov	92¾	93¾
FinMtgBk 8½-86	87¾	88¾
First Chic 7-80	90½	91½
Gen Cable 8¼-87	81¼	82¼
Gen Mills 8-86	91	92
Gen Mot 8¼-76	99¼	100¼
Gen Mot 8⅝-86	98¾	99¾
B H H 7¾-88	80½	81½
Granges 8½-89	84	85
GTE 8¼-86	88½	89½
Guar Roy 8-87	68	70
Haas 8-78	97	98
Haas 8¾-86	95¾	96¾
Hambros 7¾-88	69	71
Helsinki 8¾-86	91½	92½
Hill Samuel 8½-86	68	70
I.C.I. 7½-92	69	71
Intl Util 8¾-82	90	91
Kimberley 8½-86	95½	96½
Klein Ben 8½-87	71	73
Lyons 8¾-86	64	66
Monsanto 8¾-85	99½	100½
Motorola 8-87	87½	88½
Mount Isa 8¾-86	79	81
Newfoundld 8½-86	92½	94
NrgKomBk 7½-86	83½	84½
NorthAMR 7¾-79	93½	94½
Ontario 8¼-86	92½	93½
Oslo 8¼-86	85½	86½
Otis-Elev 8⅝-85	95¾	96¾
OwensCorn 9-86	94¾	95¾
Pac.Light 9¼-81	96¾	97¾
Pac. Light 8-86	83	84
Pekema 8¾-86	88½	89½
Pennwalt 8-86	84	85
PhilMorris 8-78	99½	100½
PhilMorris 8½-86	96½	97½
Plessey 8½-86	72	74
QuebecHyd 8½-86	95½	96½
Queb.Hyd 8¾-86	93½	94½
Queb.Prov 7½-88	83¾	84¾
Queensld 8½-86	87	88
Ralston 7½-87	85½	86½
Rank 8¾-86	71	72
Richardson 8¾-85	95¼	96¼
S.A.S 8-86	81½	82½
Scanraff 8¾-88	90	91
Scott 8¾-86	96½	97½
Shell 8-86	90	91
Shell 7½-87	85	86
Singer 11-77	99½	100½
St. Ind 8½-80	99	100
St Ind 8½-88	96	97
Sybron 8-87	82¾	83¾
Tenneco 7½-79	93½	94½
Tenneco 7¾-87	79	80
Textron 7¾-87	79	80
TokyoCor 8⅝-88	85	86
Transocean 8-86	91	92
Transocean 8-84	94	96
Transocean 7½-87	87	88
T R W 8⅝-86	91½	92½
Union Oil 7-79	92½	93½
Union Oil 7½-87	86½	87½
Utah 8-87	82½	83½
Volvo 8-87	80¼	81¼
Wellcome 8¾-87	67	69
Will G'yn 8¾-87	72	74

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	64	66
Am Tob 5¼-88	85	88
Ashland 5-88	65½	67
Beatrice 6¼-91	86	88
Beatrice 4½-92	66½	[illegible]
Borden 5-92	75½	77
BroadHale 4¾-87	60	62
Carnation 4-88	65	67
Chevron 5-88	77½	79
Chrysler 4¾-88	41	43
Chrysler 5-88	43½	45
Con Tel 5½-88	70	72
Cummins In 6¼-8	70	72
Dart Ind 4¾-88	74	76
EastKodak 4½-88	85½	87
Econ Lab 4¾-87	65	[illegible]
Firestone 5-88	64½	[illegible]
Ford 6-86	71	[illegible]
Ford 5-88	61	[illegible]
Gen Elec 4¼-85	70	[illegible]
Gen Elec 4¼-87	69½	[illegible]
Gen Food 4¾-82	74½	[illegible]
Gillette 4¾-87	61½	[illegible]
Gould 5-87	60	[illegible]
Halliburt 4¼-87	104	[illegible]
Honeywell 6-86	61	[illegible]
ITT 4¼-87	51½	[illegible]
I S E 6¼-89	65	[illegible]
McDerm 4¾-87	[illegible]	[illegible]
Morgan JP 4¼-87	98	[illegible]
Nabisco 5¼-88	71	[illegible]
Owens Ill 4½-87	74	[illegible]
Penney JC 4½-87	66	68
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	75	77
R C A 5-88	63	[illegible]
Revlon 4¾-87	76	78
Sperry 4¼-88	71	73
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	70	72
Texaco 4½-88	65½	67
UnCarb 4¾-87	88	90
Warner Lam 4¾-87	74½	76
WarnLam 4¼-88	69	71
Xerox 5-88	66½	68

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med	Corp	Fi
Yesterday	95.94	83.62	79
Previous	95.92	83.60	79

Currency Rates

December 17, 1974

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the values of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	Swiss F	Dan.Kr
Amsterdam	2.5218	5.8780	103.68*	56.105*	38.47y	—	6.8890*	98.78*	43.6
Brussels (c)	36.475	85.29	15.024	8.1220	5.5765*	14.436	—	14.3075	6.33
Frankfurt	2.4240	5.6750	—	54.00*	3.708x	96.53*	6.655*	95.11*	42.1
London (z)	2.33445	—	5.6580	10.4920	1529.62	5.86875	85.20	5.9475	13.44
Milan	655.50	1529.25	269.87	145.82	—	260.02	17.9380	256.60	113.5
Paris	4.4975	10.495	184.80*	—	0.66375x	178.25*	12.325*	175.175*	78.1
Zurich	2.550	5.9520	105.08*	56.70*	3.3887*	101.33*	6.98*	—	44.

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.75925; Escudo: 24.7; Israeli £: 6.00; Peseta: 56.41; Schilling: 17.35; Sw. krona: 4.1470; Yen: 300.2; Belgian financial franc: 36.955.

(c) Commercial franc (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000 (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

هكذا من الأصل

[illegible] الأهرام

American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

—1974— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot	Ch'ge prev. close
12¾	5⅛	AAR Cp .12e	3	11	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞+	¼
6¼	2⅞	AAV Cos .25	2	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
4¾	1¼	Aberdon Pet	20	10	4	3¾	3¾—	⅛
4⅜	1½	Action Ind	3	36	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
2⅞	⅜	Adam Russl	3	7	⅜	⅜	⅜	
2¼	½	ADM Indust		3	½	½	½	
13½	4¼	AdobeO .05e	8	56	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	¼
3⅛	1⅞	A&EPlast P	2	3	2	2	2	
1	⅝	Aegis Corp	5	20	⅛	⅛	⅛	
1¾	⅛	Aerodex Inc		8	⅜	⅜	½	
4⅞	2¼	AeroFlo .15a		x1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜+	⅛
2¾	1	Aeronca Inc		15	1	1	1	
1⅝	¼	Aerosol		4	⅝	½	9-16+	1-16
4¼	1⅝	AffilCap .88t	7	10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
1¼	1-16	Affil Cap wt		6	⅛	⅛	⅛	
6⅝	2¾	Affil Hsp .20	5	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
4¼	1⅞	After Six .18	5	8	2⅛	3⅛	2⅛	
3⅜	1	AIC Pht .56t		1	1	1	1	
2⅞	1⅛	Alkon Ind	3	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8½	4¼	AirbFrt .50e	4	14	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
7⅞	2½	Airpax .45t	2	15	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Alaska Airl	5	49	2⅞	2¾	2¾—	⅛
2¾	13-16	Alba Waldn	33	18	1	13-16	1 +	3-16
7½	4⅝	Alcolc .12e	4	8	5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
9⅛	3½	Alleghy Airl	5	49	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
5	1¼	AllegA wtO		18	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅜
4⅜	1¼	AllegA wtN		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅜
7⅞	3⅝	Alleg Cp wt		14	3¾	3¾	3¾	
9⅜	4¾	AllanTr .24e	5	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
5⅞	1⅝	Altemil Cp	4	9	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛
1⅝	⅛	Altec Corp	4	8	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅝	⅛	Altec Cp wt		1	¼	¼	¼	
10¼	6⅛	AllerFds .50	2	3	6⅝	6¼	6¼	
51	40	Alcoa pf3.75		z50	41¾	41¾	41¾+	½
8⅛	3⅝	AMAX wt		8	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
4⅛	3	Amco Ind	3	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	¼
16½	2⅛	AHessLL wt		66	8⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
12⅞	1⅛	Am Agroncs	3	243	12⅜	10¾	11¾+	1⅜
8	4¼	AmBilirt .50	3	3	5¼	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
1	⅛	ACenMtg wt		22	⅛	⅛	⅛	
23⅞	2¼	AFtch 2.15p	1	46	2½	1⅞	2 —	⅛
16	6⅞	A GarPd .30	4	2	8⅛	8⅛	8½+	¼
8	3⅛	A Israel .27r	3	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
3⅞	3⅛	A Kitchn Fd	5	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
10⅝	5⅛	AMaizeA .40	4	5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
10⅝	5⅛	AMaizeB .40	4	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
38⅝	28	Am Mt 2.50e	3	3	27¾	27½	27½—	⅝
12⅞	1¼	AmMot Inns	5	60	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
36½	24¾	AmPetrof 2	3	14	25¾	25⅝	25⅝—	⅝
9⅝	3	A Plan 1.02t		5	3⅛	3⅛	2⅛	
9½	1½	A RltT .40p	4	22	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
⅞	⅛	AmRltyT wt		5	⅛	⅛	⅛	
40½	27½	San JW 2.36	6	8	27½	27	27½	
3⅛	1¼	Sargent Ind	4	14	1¼	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
23¾	16	Sargt pf2.25		z100	16	16	16	
9⅜	2⅞	Saundr L .20	4	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
4⅜	1	Schick Inc		20	1¼	1½	1⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Sci Mgt .09e	4	x68	1⅛	1	1⅛—	⅛
9½	4	SciAllan	4	11	4	4	4	
12¼	8¼	Scope Inv	7	7	12½	12¼	12¼+	¼
9⅞	6½	Scrivner .32	5	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
22⅞	11	Scurry Rain	17	1	12¼	12¼	12¼—	⅛
3⅛	1½	Sealectr Cp	4	6	2¾	2½	2¾+	¼
1	⅛	Seaport Cp		88	½	⅛	⅛	
6⅝	4⅛	Sees All .15e	3	3	4¾	4¾	4¾—	⅛
18⅛	6⅛	TennFS .40e	2	12	7⅜	7	7	
2⅛	¼	Tennev Eng		3	¾	¾	¾	
23	5¼	Teradyn Inc	3	10	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
17⅝	10¼	TerraC .10e	5	125	14½	13¾	14½+	¾
15⅝	4⅞	TesoraPr wt		20	7	6½	6¾+	⅜
12⅞	3⅛	TexasInt	5	20	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	
3¼	⅞	TFI Co Inc	3	3	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝+	⅛
5	2⅞	Thoral Vkl		2	3	3	3	
11	7¼	Thrftml .15e	3	11	8¼	8⅛	8⅛—	⅝
3¼	⅜	Tidwell Ind		2	¾	¾	¾	
7⅞	3⅛	Tiffany .20	3	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
11¾	⅜	TigerInt wt		21	1⅛	1	1	
14¾	1¾	Timple .30p	2	78	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
22¾	4⅛	TMCM 3.51e	1	42	4½	3¾	3⅞—	¾
8½	2¾	Wood In .30t	10	6	3	2⅞	2⅞	
1½	11-16	Wool Ll .08a	5	1	11-16	11-16	11-16	
8⅞	4⅛	WorkWr .60	2	13	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
10⅛	1¼	Wrather Co	17	50	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
3 7-16	1	Wright Har		54	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
4¼	2	WTC Air .10	3	11	2⅛	2⅛	2½+	⅛
17	5¾	WUI Inc .40	3	21	7	7	7	
4⅞	2¾	WyleLab .20	3	9	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
11¼	4¾	Wynn Intl	2	41	4⅞	4⅝	4¾—	⅛
13	7⅛	WymBn .58	5	12	7⅜	7¼	7¼—	¼
3¾	1⅝	Wyomising	3	5	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
3⅜	2⅛	YooHco .05e	6	12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
4⅞	2	ZimrHa .80p		10	2	2	2	

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices on Dec. 17, 1974

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
41800	Abby Glen	205	202	205	
9234	Abitibi	$ 9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
150	Acklands	$ 11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
1700	Acres Ltd	435	430	435	—50
8255	Agnico E	$ 5⅞	5½	5⅞	+ ⅜
450	Agra Ind	415	415	415	
11601	Alta Gas A	$ 9¾	9⅜	9¾	+ ½
125	Alta Nat	$ 14½	14½	14½	
600	Algo Cent	$ 9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
1100	Alliance B	400	400	400	
3150	Alminex	425	415	425	+ 5
300	Argus C pr	$ 9	9	9	
1950	Atco A	$ 10¾	10¼	10¼	— ¼
1910	BP Can	$ 8⅛	7⅞	8	— ½
6000	Banister C	475	450	450	—25
1927	Bank N S	$ 34¼	34	34⅛	— ⅛
14531	Bell Canad	$ 44⅝	44	44	— ⅝
1315	Beth Cop A	$ 9	9	9	
1500	Block Bros	345	330	345	+10
3400	Bovis Cor	85	82	85	
2907	Bralor Res	135	131	135	
200	Bramalea	355	355	355	+ 5
1774	Brameda	23	23	22	
1000	Brenda M	250	254	255	— 5
6200	BC Forest	$ 10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
700	BC Phone	$ 45¾	45¾	45¾	
3150	Brunswk	360	355	360	
950	Budd Auto	375	360	350	—15
17400	Burns Fds	$ 7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ½
1300	Cad Frvw	$ 10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
6800	Cal Pow	$ 21¼	20⅝	21¼	+ ¼
16045	Camfla	$ 13⅛	12⅞	13	+ ¼
2100	Campau A	400	350	400	+15
11600	C Pakrs C	$ 17½	17⅜	17½	+ ¼
990	Can Parm	$ 16⅜	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
1400	C Tung	245	245	245	
5300	C Cablesy	$ 9⅞	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛
4100	Cda Cel	385	375	375	—15
5040	C Imp Bank	$ 21	20¾	21	+ ⅜
4363	C Ind Gas	5	490	495	117
610	CIL	$ 16⅝	16½	16⅝	
2230	Cdn Tire A	$ 37	36⅛	37	+ ⅛
4830	Cassiar	270	220	240	—30
5180	Celanese c	335	315	335	+20
2150	Chieftan O	465	418	415	—r5
755	C Utilies	$ 7¼	7¼	7¼	
5000	Canbra	240	240	240	
10600	Coch Will	108	100	100	
1190	C Holiday I	278	275	275	—10
7000	Con Bldg	190	175	175	115
1600	C Rambler	155	155	155	
1390	Con Distrb	$ 6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
2523	Cons Gas	$ 14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
4550	Craigmt	300	300	300	
6100	Crush Intl	495	485	485	+ 5
1111	Denison c	$ 35¼	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
20050	Dicknsn	$ 8	7½	7⅞	+ ½
6290	Dofasco	$ 20⅞	20¼	20½	+ ¼
5585	Dom Store	$ 15¼	15¼	15¼	
2750	Dylex L A	315	300	215	
18560	East Mal	345	320	335	+20
1700	Electro A	418	410	410	—c5
225	Emco	$ 5	5	5	— ⅛
20834	Falcon C	$ 5⅝	5⅛	5½	
1350	Falcon	$ 23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
300	Fed Ida A	400	400	400	
100	Francana	$ 7½	7½	7½	— ¼
18026	Gnt Masct	41	39	40	— ½
8900	Gibraltar	400	380	390	— 5
5175	Granduc	88	86	86	Dc1
200	Granisla	$ 11R	11½	11⅛	+ ⅛
600	Gt Oil Sds	$ 5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
775	GL Paper	$ 15¼	15	15	
62	Gt W Life	$ 49¾	49¾	49¾s	
957	Greyhnd	$ 11⅝	11⅛	11⅛s	
1241	Guar Trst	440	440	440	—10
3450	Hambro C	150	150	150	— 1
4937	Hawker S	400	385	395	
203	Hayes D A	390	390	390	

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
7609	Houston O	120	110	110	—10
4310	H Bay Co	$ 12	11¾	12	+ ¾
1250	Huron Erl	$ 24½	24	24½	+ ⅛
8760	IAC	$ 17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
850	Indusmin	$ 6½	6	6⅜	— ½
109	Inglis	$ 10	10	10	
500	Inland Gas	$ 7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
4400	Int Mogul	200	180	185	— 7
7065	I Chemiy	144	131	132	— 8
11358	Intpr Pipe	$ 10⅜	10¼	10½	— ⅛
600	Inv Grp A	$ 5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
900	Jannock	$ 5⅛	5	5	
1675	Kaiser Re	435	430	435	+ 5
45450	Kapa Tren	120	118	113	+ 1
2492	Kerr A A	$ 9½	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
400	Koff.for	235	230	235	+ 5
1024	Labatt A	$ 13⅛	13	13⅛	— ⅛
278	Lab Min	$ 22½	22⅛	22⅛	
1720	LOnt Cem	270	265	265	+ 5
722	LL Lac	170	165	170	+15
1100	Lob Co A	495	495	495	—17
2800	Lob Co B	$ 5	5	5	— ⅛
1208	Loeb M	220	200	200	— 5
1158	MB Ltd	$ 37⅜	22¼	22¼	— ¼
11200	Madsen	53	47	47	
100	M Lf Mills	$ 22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
700	Mattgmi	$ 13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	— ¼
600	McGraw H	355	330	330	
350	Met Stores	$ 10¼	10¼	10¼	
3587	Microsyst	220	210	210	—20
8219	Moore	$ 42½	40⅞	42	+ 1
375	Murphy	450	450	450	—30
335	Nat Trust	$ 16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅝
6081	Noranda A	$ 28½	27¾	28	— ½
1315	Nor Elect	$ 16	15¼	15¼	— ¾
2500	OSF Ind	315	215	215	—10
3000	Orchan	285	275	275	— 5
12340	Oshawa A	400	380	380	—20
11650	Pamour	$ 9⅝	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
7350	PanCan P	$ 7¾	7⅝	7¾	
1400	Patina N V	$ 13½	12¾	13½	+ ½
7800	Pambin A	220	200	310	—10
1000	Pembin B	220	190	190	—30
450	Petrofina	$ 15⅝	15½	15½	— ½
350	Pine Point	$ 24¾	24¾	24¾	
2700	Placer	$ 14	14	14	— ¼
3500	Que Sturg	$ 5½	5⅜	5⅜	+ ¼
5090	Rayrock	80	76	77	— 3

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
450	Rdpath A	$ 17	16½	16½	— 1
2180	Reichhold	$ 19¼	18⅞	19¼	+ ¾
9700	Revnu Prp	57	55	55	— 4
300	Rothman	$ 9	9	9	
100	Scotts	440	440	440	
6375	Shell Can	$ 11¾	11⅝	11¾	— ⅛
28120	Sherritt	455	445	445	—15
1850	Siebens	$ 5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
1625	Sigma	$ 29	28½	28½	+ ⅞
9525	Simpsons	$ 6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
2378	Simpson S	$ 9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
300	Slater Stl	$ 8½	8½	8½	—¼
1250	Stat W Can	475	445	445	—55
1500	Soumnt A	$ 23	22½	22¼	— ¼
500	St Brodcst	$ 7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
4757	Stelco A	$ 24¼	23¾	24	+ ½
9050	Steep R	82	80	80	— 3
2400	Sundale D	290	260	265	—25
100	Tara	$ 14½	14½	14½	
6432	Teck Cor A	190	177	180	— 7
1033	Texaco	$ 25¾	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅛
2440	Teck Cor B	185	165	165	— 4
110	Teledyne	360	350	360	—20
53500	Thom N A	$ 10¾	10¼	10¼	— ⅛

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
10775	Tor Dm Bk	$ 31¾	31	31¾	+ ⅜
1500	Traders A	$ 10½	10½	10½	
1550	Trans Mt	$ 8½	8½	8½	
5092	TrCan PL	$ 9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅜
9254	Un Gas	$ 7⅛	6½	6⅝	— ½
700	U Keno	$ 6½	6½	6½	+ ¼
4200	U Siscoe	225	220	225	— 4
7193	Upp Can	85	81	84	
100	Van Der	275	275	275	
2300	Voyager P	365	325	330	—40
2914	Weldwod	$ 6⅛	5⅞	6	— ½
700	Wstburne	$ 5¾	5½	5½	—¼
38170	West Mine	157	150	151	— 4
350	Westnhse	$ 11	11	11	
5000	Weston	$ 18¼	18	18¼	—½
861	White Pas	$ 5¾	5¾	5¾	
400	Willroy	155	155	155	
1184	Woodwd A	$ 17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ¼
8900	Yk Bear	155	147	151	— 5
200	Yukon C	62	62	62	+ 2

Total sales 2,283,085 shares

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
592	Algoma	$ 24⅛	23⅝	24⅛	+1
922	Asbestos	$ 12¾	12	12¾	+ ⅛
20050	Bank Mont	$ 12¾	12	12¾	+ ¼
900	Basic Res	450	425	450	—20
875	Bombard	180	175	175	—18
262	Con Cement	$ 8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
314	Con Bath	$ 23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ¼
108	Dom Bridge	$ 17	17	17	— ⅛
11800	Fncl Col	135	102	135	—1
205	Imasco	$ 23½	23¼	23½	+ ¼
100	Ivaco	$ 10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
190	Molson A	$ 12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
1000	Power Cp	$ 8⅜	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
3331	Price Co	$ 13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
2026	Royal Bank	$ 24⅞	24½	24½	— ⅛
120	Roy Trust A	$ 21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ½
300	Steinberg A	$ 16¾	16¼	16¼	
100	Trizec	$ 16	16	16	+ ⅛
100	Unican Sec	130	130	130	—20
650	Zellers	$ 6⅛	6	6	— ⅞

Total sales 547,135 shares.

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1974 High	1974 Low
Amsterdam	88.90	88.50	118.00	79.30
Brussels	108.38	109.40	118.34	107.91
Frankfurt	108.31	108.65	317.34	100.09
London 30	159.20	150.20	339.00	150.40
London 500	66.23	65.37	160.81	63.65
Milan	87.04	83.07	164.24	81.04
Paris	67.10	67.70	110.00	64.10
Sydney	295.40	296.19	536.05	250.06
Tokyo (n)	281.55	281.67	342.47	251.98
Tokyo (a)	3903.08	3902.20	4787.45	3355.13
Zurich	205.60	206.20	340.50	204.80

(n) new, (a) old.

FCE Quotations

Dec. 18, 1974		1974 Dec	1975 Mar	1975 Jun	1975 Sep	1975 Dec
DJIA	bid	598	603	608	615	609
597.54	offer	603	615	623	628	633
FTI	bid	157	163	167	165	169
159.20	offer	162	173	177	179	181
TKDJ	bid	3750	3700	3750	3700	3750
3903.08	offer	3850	3900	3950	3950	4000
Prem. Gas	bid	—	117.5	117	115	115
116.50	offer	—	121	122	128	122
Gasoil	bid	—	93.5	92	90	92
93.375	offer	—	97.5	96	96	100

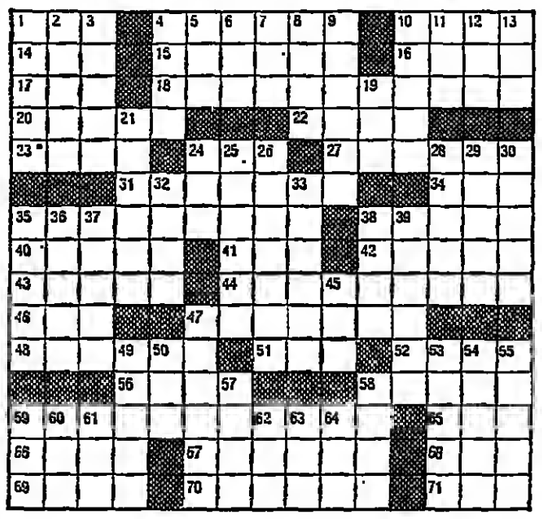
CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Part of the face
4 Immediately, in music
10 Foggy state
14 Hullabaloo
15 Exhausts
16 Beaver State: Abbr.
17 White House monogram
18 Displaying a closed mind
20 Amalgamates
22 Supreme Court number
23 Summit
24 German article
27 Las Vegas feature
31 Phrases specifically
34 Slangy negative
35 Ham actor's big moment
38 ". . . never the —— shell meet"
40 Upper-crust group
41 French article
42 Forgo
43 Toll roads
44 Diamond figure
46 Madison or Fifth: Abbr.
47 German hero of U. S. Revolution
48 Dimension
51 Nixies' home: Abbr.
52 Like an eyesore
56 Location
58 Up —— (trapped)
59 Nonsense words
65 Org. for doctors
66 Omani
67 Relative of honey
68 Film director's call
69 Depend on
70 Songbirds
71 Speakers' pauses

DOWN

1 Section of Tel Aviv
2 Make sense
3 Of poorer quality
4 Lather
5 Serviceman's mecca
6 Importune
7 Doctrine
8 Malay title
9 Newtonian field
10 Catnaps
11 "Exodus" hero
12 Buddhist sect
13 —— roll
19 —— tizzy
21 Provoke
24 Pair
25 Exculpate
26 Eschewed
28 Grant——
29 Wide-eyed
30 Man of property
32 Corrida cries
33 Striking beauty
35 Calyx part
36 Popular garnish
37 Compare
38 Aviary sound
39 Furniture wood
45 African native
47 Pottery fragments: Var.
49 Long-winded
50 Italian numeral
53 Name in Monaco
54 Nocturnal animal
55 Irish poet
57 "Just — doch an' . . ."
58 Votes for
59 Olla
60 "—— you there?"
61 French dance
62 Scull gear
63 Dernier ——
64 Siblings



WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	16	61	Cloudy	MADRID	7	45	Fair
AMSTERDAM	6	43	Cloudy	MILAN	5	41	Cloudy
ANKARA	7	45	Cloudy	MONTREAL	-3	26	Cloudy
ATHENS	13	55	Cloudy	MOSCOW	-7	19	Overcast
BEIRUT	13	55	Fair	MUNICH	9	48	Cloudy
BELGRADE	4	39	Cloudy	NEW YORK	7	45	Cloudy
BERLIN	5	41	Fair	NICE	10	50	Cloudy
BROSSELS	7	45	Cloudy	OSLO	0	32	Overcast
BUDAPEST	3	36	Overcast	PARIS	9	48	Showers
CAIRO	18	64	Cloudy	PRAGUE	2	36	Rain
CASABLANCA	16	61	Cloudy	ROME	11	52	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	3	37	Cloudy	SOFIA	1	34	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	16	61	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	2	36	Cloudy
DUBLIN	7	45	Showers	TEHRAN	—	—	Unavailable
EDINBURGH	5	41	Showers	TEL AVIV	17	63	Fair
FLORENCE	4	39	Fog	TUNIS	15	59	Fair
FRANKFURT	8	46	Cloudy	VENICE	5	41	Cloudy
GENEVA	7	45	Showers	VIENNA	2	36	Cloudy
HELSINKI	1	34	Overcast	WARSAW	1	34	Snow
ISTANBUL	6	43	Rain	WASHINGTON	9	48	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	19	66	Cloudy	ZURICH	7	45	Rain
LISBON	8	46	Fair				
LONDON	7	45	Fair				
LOS ANGELES	16	61	Fair				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

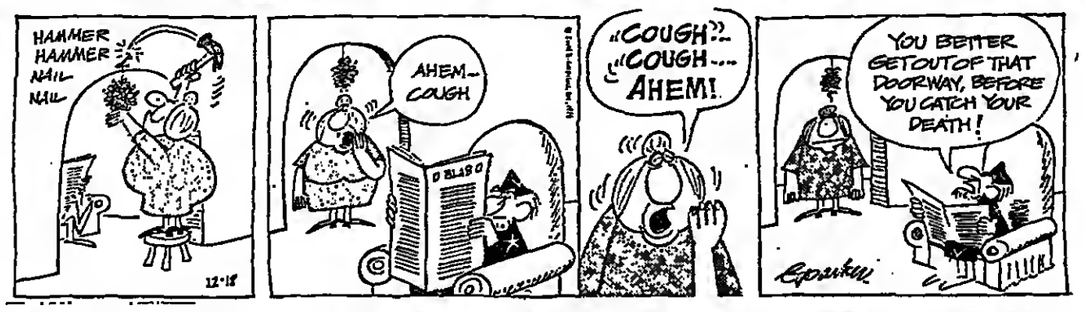
PEANUTS

B.C.

BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY

WIZARD of ID



ANDY CAPP

REX MORGAN M.D.

RIP KIRBY

JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

By Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

REXET

NASDY

IMMORE

VISPLE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: ETUDE TRYST HELMET FORGET

Answer: *Makes pedestrians cross.*—THE STREET

DENNIS THE MENACE

"HE SAID 'GOOD GRIEF' AN' THEN HE SAID I SHOULD WRITE HIM A LETTER."

BOOKS

LIONS AND FOXES:
Men and Ideas of the Italian Renaissance

By Sidney Alexander. Illustrated. Macmillan. 375 pp. $12.95.

Reviewed by Herbert Mitgang

FIRST, the good news: "We are all creatures of the Renaissance. Etymologically, all Americans are Fiorentines." This is a warm thought while crossing the East River on the subway instead of the Arno River on foot over the Ponte Vecchio. Now, the news that may not be as good: "More fundamentally, we are all *creatures of the Renaissance: mentality.*" That takes some thinking over: Can we Medicis stand you Borgias?

In "Lions and Foxes," Sidney Alexander unashamedly keeps drawing parallels between countries and centuries. He leaps time gracefully and allows the reader to walk with him through the *quattrocento* and *cinquecento*, stopping now and then to admire a masterpiece and read a poem or study a scoundrel with class. Most of the giants are encountered here in minibiographies: Michelangelo, kneeling before art and talking back to popes; Leonardo Da Vinci, the one-man thinking machine who managed without a computer, the air shuttle to Washington or the Harvard Business Review; Lorenzo Il Magnifico, statesman, political boss and lover; Savonarola, the religious dictator of morals and art; Machiavelli, the systems analyst of princely input; Galileo, muttering against the Inquisition in three famous words for Earth men, "Eppure si muove" ("It moves nevertheless").

A great deal has been written about Machiavelli in recent years because some princes and presidents have fallen on hard times. The Machiavelli contradiction appears in the title and epigraph of Mr. Alexander's book: "A prince being thus obliged to know well how to act as a beast must imitate the fox and the lion, for the lion cannot protect himself from traps, and the fox cannot defend himself from wolves. One must therefore be a fox to recognize traps, and a lion to frighten wolves. Those that wish to be only lions do not understand this." Renaissance revisionists (the author is not one; he is more of an aesthetic scholar) nowadays take the view that Machiavelli was not Machiavellian, that rather he was an idealist who was a cynic, an available intellectual, as Max Ascoli once characterized him. The great pleasure of reading "Lions and Foxes" is found in the author's numerous literary and artistic citations, of which there are new allusions in the chapter on Machiavelli.

"There is no Machiavellian state although all states employ Machiavellianism," Mr. Alexander observes. "Machiavelli believed that there were laws of human behavior, laws on how to become a prince, laws on how to found a state, laws of what we have come to call political science. Curiously enough, such an effort to find laws is always most characteristic of lawless societies. South American republics contribute the greatest number of authorities on international law; that most law-abiding of all societies, Great Britain, has no written constitution."

The author, an American who has lived in Florence for many years, is particularly interesting in his studies of the masters found in the museums on both sides of the Arno. He sees a new phase in Botticelli's painting after the martyrdom of the reformist monk Savonarola: lightning-struck figures and frenzied angels swirling. He finds that some of the sweetest madonnas of Raphael were painted during fratricidal warfare in the streets of Perugia. But he disputes the notion that art requires rebellion or alienation. And always with an eye on the 20th century, he offers the comparison of working for the Medicis and popes and painting for the Works Progress Administration during the New Deal, neither selling out by the artist nor guaranteeing great art.

The author is willing to tread dangerous ground, theorizing that when man feels himself a victim or prey to hostile powers, his art tends to be abstract and magical; when man feels himself a conqueror of his world, his art tends toward the aggrandizement of the human condition. His theory serves to celebrate the Renaissance artists and diminish today's, but it doesn't always prove out. "Is it surprising that sculptors punch holes in their masses (Henry Moore) or make mobiles (Alexander Calder)?" he asks. But Moore, for one, is carving now near the same quarries in Italy where Michelangelo worked, and surely celebrating the human family and condition; Calder manages to separate his political protest from his soaring art forms.

"Lions and Foxes" is a challenge and a walkthrough, historically and artistically. It will heighten awareness for museumgoers. And it makes a reader wonder when the next Renaissance men will appear here.

Best Sellers

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 250 bookstores in 110 communities throughout the United States. Weeks are not necessarily consecutive.

This week		Weeks on List
	FICTION	
1	Centennial, by James Michener	18
2	Something Happened, by Joseph Heller	8
3	The Seven-Per-Cent Solution, edited by Nicholas Meyer	13
4	The Pirate, by Harold Robbins	9
5	Tinker, Tailor, Soldier, Spy, by John Le Carré	26
6	The Dogs of War, by Frederick Forsyth	23
7	Harlequin, by Morris West	6
8	Jaws, by Peter Benchley	40
9	The Rhinemann Exchange, by Robert Ludlum	8
10	Lady, by Thomas Tryon	3
	GENERAL	
1	All Things Bright and Beautiful, by James Herriot	10
2	A Bridge Too Far, by Cornelius Ryan	11
3	Tales of Power, by Carlos Castaneda	8
4	The Bermuda Triangle, by Charles Berlitz	5
5	The Palace Guard, by Dan Rather and Gary Paul Gates	4
6	The Memory Book, by Harry Lorayne and Jerry Lucas	25
7	All The President's Men, by Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward	29
8	Strictly Speaking, by Edwin Newman	3
9	The Woman He Loved, by Ralph G. Martin	18
10	Cavett, by Dick Cavett and Christopher Porterfield	7

Solution to Previous Puzzle

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

"On the diagramed deal, most pairs reached six hearts, but a few aggressive partnerships reached for the grand slam, which has fair chances if the trumps split three-two.

In the diagramed auction, South chose a strange preemptive opening of four hearts and North launched into Blackwood. When he discovered that his partner held an ace and two kings, the grand slam looked like a good bet. He assumed that South held seven hearts headed by the ace-king, in which case the declarer would be able to take seven trump tricks, one diamond ruff and five tricks in the side suits. Alternatively, the spade suit might be establishable.

West made a somewhat daring opening lead of the diamond four, hoping to force South to an immediate decision if the dummy held ace-queen of diamonds. When South spent a long time staring at the dummy, North realized that the play would not be quite as easy as he had expected.

South owed his partner a trump, but against that the spade queen was worth a trick. If he had known the lie of the cards, he would have ruffed out the diamond king to make the grand slam, but that seemed a dubious prospect, especially in view of the opening lead.

South had a better chance, but it did not work out. He tried for six heart tricks, one diamond ruff, and six top tricks in the side-suits. All went well up to a point. He cashed the spade queen and the club king and entered dummy with a diamond ruff. He then cashed the club ace and tried for two more spade tricks. Unfortunately, West was able to ruff, for one down.

NORTH
♠ A K 10 6 5
♡ Q 6
◇ A
♣ A 8 7 5 3

WEST
♠ 4 3
♡ J 10 7
◇ K 6 4
♣ Q 9 6 4 2

EAST
♠ J 9 8 7 2
♡ 3 2
◇ 10 8 5 2
♣ J 10

SOUTH (D)
♠ Q
♡ A K 9 8 5 4
◇ Q J 9 7 3
♣ K

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
4♡	Pass	4N.T.	Pass
5◇	Pass	5N.T.	Pass
6♡	Pass	7♡	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the diamond four.

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

Stenmark Wins in World Cup Slalom

Associated Press.

ar Stenmark of Sweden moves through the slalom.

After Being 23d in 1st Run

MADONNA DI CAMPIGLIO, Italy, Dec. 17 (UPI).—Sweden's Ingemar Stenmark overcame a 23d-place finish on the first run today to win the men's World Ski Cup slalom and move into second place in the championship standings.

Stenmark, 18, in only his second season of World Cup skiing, raced down the second run a full 1.20 seconds faster than his closest competitor for a winning combined time of one minute, 51.02 seconds.

Newcomer Paolo de Chiesa of Italy was second in 1:51.21 minutes, teammate Fausto Radici third in 1:51.34, American Geoff Bruce fourth in 1:51.82 and Otto Berger of West Germany fifth in 1:52.30.

Bruce placed first on the first run while the old pros fell by the wayside.

Three-time World Cup champion Gustavo Thoeni of Italy and Austrian slalom specialist Hans Hinterseer were eliminated in spills while defending champion Piero Gros of Italy, who was ninth on the first run, ended in 17th place after swerving to take a gate he had overskied.

The Miramonti track, cut through a pine wood that ends just above the main square of this resort town in the Brenta group of the Dolomite mountains, was fast and icy. The first run twisted through 64 gates and the second through 71 on a 205-meter incline.

U.S. team director Hank Tauber said today's placing would move Bruce from the second 15 to the first 15 in draws for starting positions next month. He said that was Bruce's reason for playing it carefully on the second run.

"But what's really dynamite is that he won the first run," Tauber said.

Bruce is ranked first in the slalom and downhill and fifth in the giant slalom among U.S. skiers. He won a slalom event at the World Series of Skiing in Aspen, Colo., but made little impression in Europe until he finished second to Stenmark in Sunday's slalom at Oberstdorf, West Germany.

Bruce and teammate Greg Jones, 20, were originally disqualified from tomorrow's giant slalom by a committee of the International Ski Federation for allegedly checking the Val d'Isère giant slalom track after it was closed to competitors. The federation then reversed the ruling.

"The officials erred," Tauber said, "and both Bruce and Jones can compete in the giant slalom." Jones did not finish today's second run.

Stenmark said: "I couldn't hold my skis on the ice in the first heat. I had trouble in the upper part."

Stenmark said that the icy course presented "the most difficult conditions I have faced so far this year."

Bruce said the first run "was more difficult because it was a straight run. On the second, I just skied to finish it."

A total of 40 skiers out of the 86 starters either fell or missed gates on the first run, which had only 64 gates.

Three West Germans placed in the top 10 for the strongest team showing. Christian Neureuther was seventh behind Willy Frommelt of Liechtenstein and Max Rieger placed ninth.

World Cup Slalom

1. Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden (54.26, 56.12), 1:51.02
2. Paolo de Chiesa, Italy (53.42, 57.79), 1:51.21.
3. Fausto Radici, Italy (54.02, 57.32), 1:51.34.
4. Geoff Bruce, U.S. (53.21, 58.61), 1:51.82.
5. Otto Berger, West Germany (52.73, 58.57), 1:52.30.
6. Willy Frommelt, Liechtenstein (53.64, 58.70), 1:52.34.
7. Christian Neureuther, W. Germany (54.64, 58.04), 1:52.68.
8. Francisco Fernandez-Ochoa, Spain (54.30, 58.39), 1:52.69.
9. Max Rieger, West Germany (52.77, 59.94), 1:53.71
10. Alain Novillod, France (54.10, 59.82, 1:53.92.

World Cup Standings

1. Franz Klammer, Aus.	58
2. Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden	45
3. Werner Grissmann, Aus.	38
4. Piero Gros, Italy	29
5. Paolo de Chiesa, Italy	27
6. Herbert Plank, Italy	20
7. Erik Haker, Norway	18
8. Michael Veith, W Germany	15
Karl Cordin, Aus.	15
Joseph Walcher, Aus.	15
Fausto Radici, Italy	15

The ball pops from the hands of Maryland's John Schultz as he is hit by Tennessee cornerback John Murdie in Liberty Bowl.

UPI.

Tennessee Triumphs In Liberty Bowl Game

By Paul Attner

MEMPHIS, Dec. 17 (WP).—Quarterback Randy Wallace passed [illegible] yards to Larry Seivers with 2:28 left in the game last night to give Tennessee a 7-3 victory over Maryland in the Liberty Bowl.

The touchdown was set up when Terrapin center Marion Koprowski snapped high to punter Phil Wagenheim on a fourth-down play from the Maryland 21. Wagenheim could not handle the snap and had to cover the ball on his own seven, where Tennessee took over. On third down, Wallace, who had come in for starter Condredge Holloway, hit Seivers in the end zone past Maryland defender Pat Ulam.

Maryland took the ensuing kickoff and moved to the Tennessee 23 behind the passing of Bob Avellini. On third down, a pass to right end Walter White hit the receiver's hands, bounced up and was picked off by Tennessee's Ernie Ward.

A 28-yard field goal by Steve Mike-Mayer gave Maryland a 3-0 halftime lead. The kick was set up by a 63-yard punt return by Bobby Smith, who fielded a fine Neil Clabo on his own 17, cut to the right and scooted down the sideline. He was stopped on the Tennessee 30 with 53 seconds left in the first quarter.

Maryland lost six yards on the first two downs, then Bob Avellini hit tight end Walter White for 15 yards. Maryland coach Jerry Claiborn elected to try for the field goal on the second play of the second period and Mike-Mayer was true with 14:32 left in the quarter.

Otherwise, the period was highlighted by two Maryland mistakes—an interception on the Tennessee four which stopped a drive and a fumble by Louis Carter on the Volunteer 14 to halt another—and an ineffective offensive display by Tennessee.

The only threat the Volunteers could muster came on their opening series. Starting from the 29, they used 11 plays to move to the Maryland 20, where barefooted kicker Ricky Townsend missed a 37-yard attempt.

Tennessee opened huge holes in the Maryland defensive front in that march, and were especially successful with quick-opening plays. But for the rest of the half, the Volunteers were unable to move beyond their own 38 against Randy White and company.

Entries Limited to 20 For Kentucky Derby

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 17 (UPI).—The Churchill Downs board of directors moved yesterday to limit future fields for the Kentucky Derby to no more than 20 horses.

To avoid the possibility of having to run America's premier horse race in two divisions, the board directed that preference be given on the basis of lifetime earnings at the time of entry if more than 20 horses are entered in the Derby. At the 100th running of the Derby this year, the threat of an overcrowded field too large to get into one race developed before it was reduced to a record total of 23 starters on Derby day.

Devine Succeeds Parseghian at Notre Dame

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Dec. 17 (NYT).—Dan Devine, who turned down two earlier offers to become the head football coach at Notre Dame, resigned from the Green Bay Packers of the National Football League yesterday and accepted a four-year contract as Ara Parseghian's successor with the Fighting Irish.

The 49-year-old Devine had served as coach and general manager of the Packers for the last four seasons, after successful collegiate coaching stops at Arizona State and Missouri. The Packers finished with a 6-8 won-lost record this year. Bart Starr, the former Green Bay quarterback, is believed to be the leading candidate to succeed Devine, who had a year to go on a five-year contract.

It was considered unlikely that Devine would have had a chance to finish his contract without being asked to resign by Dominic Olejniczak, the club president who heads an unusual management structure. The Packers are a nonprofit organization owned by 1,724 shareholders and operated by a board of 45 directors. But the power lies with the seven-man executive committee whose members are older men. Devine's popularity with them had severely eroded, and he knew it.

So when the opportunity opened here he moved quickly to get himself out of Green Bay.

Devine said: "I have always respected Notre Dame's administration and its athletic program. I am tradition and challenge-oriented and I have always admired the manner in which Notre Dame has conducted its intercollegiate program. I couldn't be happier about this opportunity."

Parseghian, in withdrawing, had requested that his successor come from within his staff. But the Rev. Edmund Joyce, executive vice-president and the official in charge of athletics at Notre Dame, spurned the request.

Edward (Moose) Krause, the aging athletic director whom Devine may succeed should Parseghian decide later to return, said: "We have long been aware of Dan's successful career at every level and, in particular, the great success he enjoyed in the collegiate ranks. We are extremely pleased he has chosen to return to college football."

Devine had been unhappy in recent seasons at Green Bay over what he had called cruel and inhuman treatment accorded him and his family by Packer loyalists, who have lived with the legacy of Vince Lombardi, the former coach of their championship teams.

On one occasion, irate fans killed one of Devine's hunting dogs and left it in front of his house. Devine's wife and seven children had been subjected to rumors and ridicule, particularly after the Packers skidded from a 10-4 playoff team in 1972 to successive losing seasons.

Bears Fire Gibron

CHICAGO, Dec. 17 (UPI).—Abe Gibron was fired today as coach of the Chicago Bears.

Jim Finks, general manager of the club, made the announcement at a news conference which was not attended by Gibron.

"We're going to have a winner," Finks said Sunday after the Bears' 42-0 drubbing by the Washington Redskins.

Finks came to the Bears from the Minnesota Vikings, where he took an expansion team and turned it into a powerhouse that made the Super Bowl in seven years. He said he hoped to do the same for the Bears.

‹he Critical of India's Davis Cup Decision

YORK, Dec. 17 (UPI).—star Arthur Ashe, probbest known black athlete competed in integrated South Africa, said today ila erred in not contestDavis Cup final in the verned republic.

Africa, which had home ge, won the Davis Cup lt when India pulled out competition rather than team into the republic egregation of the races w of the land.

k it was a poor strategic move on India's part," Ashe said. "Much good could have resulted had India traveled to Johannesburg. By not playing, normalization of tensions between black and white has been set back between two and three years."

Ashe, just returned from the republic where he lost in the final of the South African Open for the second successive year to Jimmy Connors, said he had been allowed complete freedom of movement during his stay. "They [the South African government] use me and I use them. We both know it."

"I don't make inflammatory speeches, nor do I burn my bridges. I just want to see life on a multiracial basis," Ashe said.

Ashe said he had felt pressure in South Africa, "because it would have been a disaster had I been eliminated in the first round." But outside the competition, "I was not bothered. You have to look to see apartheid at work."

Asked if the day of a multiracial society in South Africa was near, Ashe said, "They [South African whites] may not believe it, but I think it could happen in my lifetime."

Australia Bars Borg

SYDNEY, Dec. 17 (UPI).—Sweden's Bjorn Borg has been barred from tennis tournaments in Australia.

Borg, 18, was knocked out of the current New South Wales Championships at White City yesterday by comparatively unknown South Australian John James, 6-4, 6-3, in a second-round upset.

After the match, Borg said he did not try to win it.

"I did not try, I was too tired," Borg said.

John Brown, manager of Australia's biggest tennis promoters, Tennis Camps of Australia, said today that Borg would not be invited to play again in Australia.

"It is not fair to sponsors to bring out players who do not try," he said.

‹thern California Extends ‹ketball Victory Skein to 5

YORK, Dec. 17 (UPI).—ked Southern California ts toughest test of the ollege basketball season it with a 97-96 victory ston for the Trojans' ight triumph without a

Trojans, behind Clint 's 30 points, led by ay through the second the Cougars, led by song and Louis Dunbar, eck to send the contest the wire.

of free throws by Biff ve the Trojans a three-d with 10 seconds re-to clinch the victory.

Lambert added 16 for le Gus Williams and bridge scored 12 apiece. was high for Houston nd Dunbar had 28.

ojans now prepare for n classic, which opens night at the Sports Jacksonville meets New n the opener Friday, Trojans take on Vander. Winners and losers each other Saturday

ther key game last eve Green scored 29 of them in the first No. 2-ranked Indiana oledo. Green and Scott ed the Hoosiers surge 3 halftime lead and they kept up the pressure in the second half to run their record to 6-0.

Elsewhere, Riley Dotson and Terry Thomas combined for 40 points to lead Detroit to an 82-69 victory over Bowling Green and Lindsay Hairston's 23 points carried Michigan State to a 91-59 rout of Northern Michigan.

Chad Nelson's five-foot jump shot with only 32 seconds left in overtime lifted Minnesota to a 53-52 victory over previously unbeaten Stanford and Carl Bird and Rich Hawthorne each scored 20 points as California beat Colorado, 85-76.

ge Basketball

EAST

. Adelphi 65
MIDWEST
. Toledo 79.
53. Stanford 52, ot.
St. 91, No Michigan 59.
Bowling Green 69.
Rhode Island U 48.
St. So. Illinois 69.
New Hampshire U. 45.
SOUTH
'a 52, Bakersfield St. 47.
rleans 97, Kentucky 94.
SOUTHWEST
Houston 96
WEST
85, Colorado 76.
67, Colorado St. 58.
Portland 57.

ge Ratings

ORK, Dec. 17 (UPI).—d Press International. oaches college basketgs, with number of votes and records in s:

	Pts
rolina St. (25) (5-0)	374
St (5-0)	301
(4-0)	278
(2) (3-0)	227
California (4-0)	192
(5-0)	127
(3-0)	103
(3-0)	97
olina (3-1)	85
lane (7-0)	29
ne (4-1)	25
(-1)	18
th Carolina (2-1)	17
shington (6-0)	17
ona (6-0)	17
-0)	15
e (5-0)	14
mphis State (4-0)	14
(4-1)	11
(3-1)	9

Golf Ball

LEWS, Scotland, Dec. 17 e Royal and Ancient s championship competed yesterday that the golf ball (1.68 inches) ligatory for next year's championship at Carnoustie.

Imagine Anyone Trying to Teach Italians to Race

By William Tuohy

VALLELUNGA, Italy, Dec. 17.—Italy is a country that prides itself on the dash of its drivers. Italians believe that driving demands a certain latin quality for true brilliance.

Yet the country's foremost racing drivers' school is run by a mild-mannered and patient Irishman named Henry Morrogh who, in the last six years, has trained 1,000 Italians to race formula cars. Each weekend at this racecourse just north of Rome, Morrogh's pupils gather to practice, and the countryside echoes with the roar of engines and the screech of tires as the cars round Vallelunga's tight corners.

What is a 43-year-old Irishman doing teaching Italians how to drive fast?

"Actually, I think Italians are the greatest natural drivers," Morrogh says. "They have extremely good reflexes and are sensitive to cars and to roads.

"But they don't like to take advice from one another, so it is probably easier to take instructions from a foreigner like myself, if he has the credentials."

Morrogh began racing motorcycles in 1951, setting records in hill climbing. He switched to cars and won his category at Le Mans and Reims in France. Meanwhile, he began teaching at various racetracks in Europe and in 1965, devoted himself full-time to instructing, first in the United States, and then in Italy.

Something to Learn

"The trouble with teaching Italians driving," Morrogh says, "is that it takes them a while to accept the fact that they have something to learn. They go out on the track to show how good they are, so you have to let them do it the wrong way first.

"But even after they become proficient racing drivers, they still have the destructive problem of bella figura—or their good image. In no other country is a driver expected to win his first race. But the Italian seems to think he must win his first time out, and this has been responsible for the death of many Italian drivers."

Morrogh suggests this is one reason why no Italian racing driver has been among the top grand prix contenders in recent years. Another is the inability of Italian drivers to get the big companies to sponsor racing teams. Companies like Ferrari, he says, have sifted away from employing Italian drivers because of press criticism when an Italian driver is killed or injured.

Morrogh offers beginners a 15-lesson course, with each lesson based on 10 circuits of the one-mile Vallelunga track.

The course begins with Morrogh packing the new students into an old Peugeot station wagon and driving around the racetrack, pointing out the best line to take through the curves, and indicating the various preference points at which to brake, downshift and shift up again.

Then he explains how to brake before the curve, how to drift through it, and how the nose of the car should be headed toward the exit for a fast getaway out of the corner.

Learning the Art

Students then move to a two-seater De Sanctis prototype with dual controls, learning the art of double-clutching, and shifting in a short, stiff gearbox with no synchromechanism.

Two or three lessons later, the students start on one-seater formula Fords or formula Italias, first getting used to the racing cars, and then building up speeds and practicing the four-wheel drift through corners.

Morrogh and his assistants, linked by walkie-talkie, are strategically placed on the course, watching the students go through the turns.

Morrogh jots down his findings on a chart: "This boy's coming into the turn too fast . . . That one's too slow coming out . . . This fellow's in the wrong gear . . . The other boy is letting the engine rev up too high—he could blow the engine . . ."

Occasionally, Morrogh flags down a driver to correct some flaw in cornering technique.

"Going into a corner right and coming out fast is the name of the game," says Morrogh, who also teaches students to get out of a skid.

"A racing car one moment feels like the most secure vehicle on earth. But the next moment, the car can break away. Every driver loses control sooner or later, but here at the hairpin turn, where the cars aren't going too fast, we teach them what to do about it and how to maintain the right line, driving just short of the limit of tire adhesion," Morrogh says.

"The most common fault of inexperienced drivers is to brake too late before a corner, thereby going into it too fast, and coming out too slow and not headed properly down-track."

Morrogh's methods appear to be successful: his students have won dozens of championships and his current star, Stefano Nisini, has won this year's Italian national championship for formula Fords.

Morrogh's students are varied. Gianpiero Galli, for instance, is a 19-year-old student who says: "I'd like to become a racing driver, but through these lessons, I can see what it is like, and also find out whether I'm good enough to go into racing full time."

Tino Cardia drives a big tanker for an oil company and says: "I've been driving that rig for 18 years and it's not much fun. But learning to race makes driving fun again, and on the weekends here, I really feel liberated."

Mario Ubaldini is a 56-year-old publisher who owns a Ferrari and his own formula Ford. "You just can't drive fast on ordinary roads any longer. So after a week cooped up in an office, I like to come out here to race. It's a more demanding form of driving."

According to Morrogh, amateur racing in Italy is not dangerous, with only one fatality in the last few years.

Morrogh is also thinking of opening a school for advanced drivers in ordinary production cars.

"We have these schools in England but none in Italy, and only a few in the United States. I think it is essential that drivers should, for instance, have experience sliding on a skid pan.

"If you are going to drive a car at high speed, you might as well learn to drive it really well. It could save your life," he says.

© Los Angeles Times.

Keystone.

HIGH HANDED—Ken Buchanan of Scotland (right) raises hand of Frenchman Léonard Tavarez after Buchanan won to retain European lightweight title.

Observer

Crisis Business

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK.—In this fantasy of mine, the washing machine is broken and President Ford, Henry Kissinger and the President's economic experts have come to the house to deal with the problem.

Baker

They are all clustered in the living room, shaking hands for photographers and examining reports on the hopeless condition of the washing machine. Kissinger is impatient with these ceremonial details because he is due in Cairo by tea time and would like to score a quick triumph in the cellar, where we keep the washing machine, so he can become airbound right away.

At this point, however, the telephone rings and it is Mrs. Sibley, who lives down the street. Her car refuses to start, and she needs Kissinger at once to deal with the crisis on a crash basis.

Kissinger, followed by his press entourage, races out of the house, boards his airplane and flies to Mrs. Sibley's house. On television, we watch live pictures of his arrival, see the familiar jaunty smile and watch him wave to the crowd as he enters Mrs. Sibley's garage for private meetings with the recalcitrant automobile.

President Ford then announces he must leave immediately to inspect the shrubs in the front of the house. This leaves only his economic advisers.

They take the family aside into a dark corner. "All the reports indicate that this machine is in desperate shape," they say.

We listen gravely. One of the children sobs. "Have no fear," they say. "We can tell you, though not for attribution, that the President is considering strong repair measures, which should have the machine back on its feet by the second quarter of 1975."

We are ecstatic. When the President returns from his viewing of the shrubs we fall gratefully upon him. He is puzzled when we thank him for the drastic repairs he is planning.

"Drastic repairs? Who said anything about drastic repairs?" he asks, with a sweet smile. "Don't believe anything you hear until you hear it from me."

He leaves immediately, announcing that he has an engagement to inspect the hemlocks in the back yard. We are in despair, but as soon as he is gone, the economic advisers, who are now hiding behind the sofa, beckon us to join them.

We all bunker down behind the sofa. "Sh," they whisper. "This is strictly off the record, but the President is fully prepared to rebuild the washing-machine motor and overhaul the rinse cycle."

How happy we are about this confidential news. "Well," says the President, with his marvelous smile, as he returns from the hemlocks, "it is good to see American faces smiling for a change."

"How can we not smile, Mr. President," asks one of the children, "when we know that you plan to overhaul the rinse cycle?"

"But that's nonsense," says the President. "You've been listening to my advisers again. I don't listen to them. Why should you?"

At that moment a giant airplane lands on the lawn. Professor Kissinger emerges in a swirl of headlines announcing the triumphal starting of Mrs. Sibley's car. Crowds cheer him from the shrubs, and he announces that he has arranged for the President to visit Mrs. Sibley next day and look at her home movies.

Immediately he turns to more urgent business, asking to be closeted privately with the washing machine. The strict privacy of their confrontation must be preserved, he warns, lest premature publicity spoil their chances of reaching a détente.

After a period of unbearable tension he emerges smiling from the cellar. He has an agreement for us to sign. It is another triumph. "We have made a significant start," he says. "The machine will now wash lavender socks."

"Only lavender socks?" I ask.

"It is a first step," he says. "With skill and perseverance, we may hope eventually to see the day when it will wash blue jeans."

"But we don't have any lavender socks," a child objects.

"If you criticize the machine," says Kissinger, "you may endanger the agreement."

Luciano's Last Testament —Another Book Scandal?

By Nicholas Gage

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (NYT).—Although "The Last Testament of Lucky Luciano" has not yet been published by Little, Brown & Co., the 461-page book has already earned more than $1 million.

The paperback rights alone have been sold for $800,000, a serialization recently appeared in Penthouse magazine and the $10 book has been chosen as main selection by both the Book-of-the-Month Club and the Playboy Book Club. Publication is scheduled for January.

The book's success is based largely on the publisher's claim that it is the life story of Lucky Luciano as dictated by the Mafia boss himself before his death in 1962. The book's jacket copy begins, "Dictated by Charles 'Lucky' Luciano during the final months of his life to film producer Martin A. Gosch, this powerful inside chronicle is literally the 'last testament' of America's most notorious gangster." Gosch died in 1973.

But an examination of the book, including research into papers and documents concerning Luciano and more than 20 interviews, has produced information that questions that claim.

In one case, for instance, Luciano's opinion is quoted about an event that happened two years after he died. Other examples:

- No tapes exist of the Mafia leader's discussing his underworld career, although the book has been advertised as based on taped conversations. Nor is there any signed statement by him verifying that he supplied the information for the book.
- Most of the book's information on the Mafia has already appeared in previous books, and errors in them are repeated in "The Last Testament of Lucky Luciano," according to organized crime specialists Peter Maas and Hank Messick.
- The book quotes Luciano as saying that he participated in meetings and events that would have been impossible for him to attend because he was in jail at the time.

Richard Hammer, who collaborated with Gosch on the book, says that while there are some inaccuracies in it, the work is what it purports to be—the life story of Lucky Luciano as he told it.

"The Last Testament of Lucky Luciano" is described in its introduction as the result of conversations between Lucky Luciano and Martin Gosch that took place over a 10-month period the year before the gangster's death.

Luciano, who emigrated from Sicily in 1906 when he was 9, rose quickly in Mafia ranks during the twenties. In 1931 he masterminded the murder of the Mafia "boss of bosses" and restructured the Mafia into a federation of "families." He was sentenced from 30 to 50 years in prison in 1936 for compulsory prostitution and released and deported to Italy 10 years later as a reward for contributions to the war effort. The nature of those contributions is still unclear.

Luciano and Gosch came together to work on a fictionalized movie script about the Mafia boss, the introduction says, but the project eventually had to be canceled because Luciano's underworld associates vetoed it.

In retaliation, Luciano decided to tell his life story to Gosch for a book, according to the introduction, with the provision that it would not be published until at least 10 years after the gangster's death.

In 1972 Gosch approached Hammer, a freelance writer, to help him write the book, which was completed about a year later, shortly before Gosch's death of a heart attack.

Lucky Luciano in Italy in 1958.

Hammer formerly worked for The New York Times and was nominated for a National Book Award for "One Morning in the War," which dealt with the My Lai massacre.

Hammer said that he did not like Gosch personally, but became convinced that the producer had genuine notes which were based on conversations with Luciano and decided to collaborate with him on the book.

Roger Donald, who edited the Luciano book at Little, Brown, said the company has two sworn affidavits and three signed letters from friends and relatives who were close to Luciano and knew he was telling his life story to Gosch.

Donald confirmed that some of the five were sharing in the book's royalties. "But just because a person receives money doesn't mean he's not telling the truth," Donald said.

Hammer said the five included Luciano's two sisters, his former mistress, Adriana Rizzo, and his close friend, Rosario Vitaliti. The name of the fifth person was not disclosed.

Of these four, Vitaliti, now in his 70s and living in Brooklyn, was the only one who could be reached for comment. He said he was in Italy when Luciano was talking to Gosch and that "everything he (Gosch) says is true."

Asked if Luciano had specifically told him that he was recounting his life story to Gosch, Vitaliti said, "Positively sure."

He said that he and Luciano's two sisters and two sisters-in-law will share 5 per cent of the book's royalties and 5 per cent of any motion-picture sale.

Luciano's former lawyer, Moses Polakoff, read the 65-page section of the book describing events in which he was directly involved and said that "not 5 per cent of the accounts bears any resemblance to reality."

When other factual errors in the book were pointed out, both Hammer and Donald of Little, Brown said that confused recollections are inevitable when a man looks back on his life in his old age as Luciano did.

However, Luciano is quoted as saying in 1961 that a casino in the Bahamas in which Meyer Lansky had an interest was doing booming business. In fact, the casino was not opened until Jan. 22, 1964, when Luciano had been dead two years.

Asked about that, Hammer said: "If Gosch made that bit up, I don't think there's much else that he did. I think the rest of the book hangs. It may be self-serving and it may be inaccurate in parts, but it's Luciano's story as he told it."

PEOPLE: What Inflation Means To a 10-Year-Old Boy

"Inflation is when you go shopping with your mother and she won't buy you a gum ball anymore," author-economist Philip Gompertz observes in his recently published book. Gompertz "was 9 when he wrote the book," his mother Carol said, "but inflation has made him 10." Philip's book, "A Child's View of Inflation," was published privately by his father after several publishers turned it down. Rolf Gompertz, an NBC publicist in Los Angeles, says he thought of the 40-page illustrated book after his son's remark at the supermarket. Some of Philip's other observations:

- Inflation is when the Tooth Fairy leaves a dime instead of a quarter.
- Inflation is when you get 15 cents allowance and an ice-cream bar costs 21 cents.

Philip sold more than 60 copies of his book at a recent autograph party and has sent a copy to President Ford. Writing, he says, is all right "in my free time, but not as a job—it's too hard." As for being an economist—"No, I don't think I want to be an economist. I don't want to be that worried."

• • •

Two more of the Lange sextuplets have died in San Jose, Calif. The remaining child, Jolene Rene, is having breathing troubles. The babies were born to Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Lange 10 days ago.

• • •

Two years ago, 18 of former President Richard Nixon's 35 classmates at Duke University Law School pledged contributions to a scholarship fund that was to bear his name. Despite Nixon's political and legal troubles since then, the Class of 1937 is honoring its commitments, according to university officials. Several interviewed recently said that they wouldn't contribute again, or wished that the name of the scholarship would be changed. Pledges have reached $30,600 and so far two scholarships have been awarded from the fund, established in 1972.

* * *

Mary Wilson, wife of the British Prime Minister, has added a Christmas carol to her poetic productions. The music is by Ian Kellam. It had its first performance last weekend at Wandsworth School in London and won a good reception, according to a school spokesman. Mrs. Wilson has already published a volume of poems. The fir two verses of the carol:

Let us carol a song for the chil
in the manger.
Holy Son of the Father is He
For He came to the earth as
babe and a stranger
That we may have life and th
we may be free.

Let us dance leaping high fo
the child in the manger
Linking our hands round th
Christmas tree
For He came to the earth as
babe and a stranger
That we may have life and th
we may be free.

• • •

Three internationally know literary figures—Henrich Böl Saul Bellow and Eugène Iones —in Israel for the internation PEN congress have strongly cri icized UNESCO for suspendin aid to the Jewish state (IH Nov. 21). Böll said that UNESC "had no business adopting th kind of action against a countr that could teach it a lot mor culture and learning than appears to have." Bellow char acterized the UNESCO resolutio as "stupid, ignorant, partisan unworthy of a cultural organiza tion," adding "I think they a a lot of swine." Ionesco calle the resolution "incomprehensib especially against a country th has done so much for cultu and knowledge and could do much more for the benefit the entire world."

* * *

Songwriter Johnny Mercer h accused 20th Century-Fox Fil Corp. and others, of infringin his copyright to the son "Laura." Mercer, who wrote th lyrics for David Raskin's melo in 1945, said he renewed t copyright in 1972. Mercer's co plaint, filed Monday in L Angeles, names the film compan 20th Century-Fox Music Cor Raskin and the Robbins Mus Corp. The complaint says th Raskin transferred his rights the song in 1945 to Fox Mus which in turn gave certain righ to Robbins.

* * *

For the first time, singe guitarist Glenn Campbell h been forced to cancel a perfo mance. He cut short a tour New Zealand to recuperate fro severe laryngitis. He had fi shows left to go, his manag said, but his voice was redu to a croak and he was una to continue.

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